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Bombers Trade Attacks; Food Aid Deal Studied; Television for Schools?

The World's Day—March 15, 1941

War Summary: Raiders Trade Channel Attacks

Air raiders exchanged heavy blows across the English Channel and the North Sea in a continuation of the stepped-up campaigns which both Britain and Germany launched after enactment of the British aid bill in Washington March 11.

British warplanes blasted at such industrial centers as Gelsenkirchen, Düsseldorf, and Rotterdam. The German High Command declared damage to German industries "was negligible." It reported some civilians were killed or injured. The British acknowledged loss of two of the raiding planes.

Striking from the Channel coast to northwest Scotland, German crews raided Glasgow, Sheffield, London, Leeds, Plymouth, and Southampton, leaving a trail of property damage and casualties.

German High Command announced sinking of two merchant vessels totaling 11,000 tons off Britain's east coast.

British Admiralty announced appointment of Admiral Sir Percy Noble as Commander in Chief of the western approaches to Britain, the vital naval defense area in this nation's life-or-death struggle with Germany. Sir Percy thus is virtually in command of the British forces for the "battle of the Atlantic."

Greeks said their stalwart defense against a furious Italian offensive had cut up five Fascist divisions in the last few days and that Premier Mussolini, who allegedly ordered the drive, must go back to Rome from Albania "covered with shame."

British forces invading Ethiopia have occupied Asosa, and native forces fighting on their side have reached the vicinity of Debra Markos, British General Headquarters announced.

Washington: Food Deal With French Explored

President Roosevelt joined with British leaders in exploring the possibility of a food deal with Unoccupied France and Spain. [Page 6.]

The $3,446,585,144 naval appropriation bill, passed yesterday by the House, awaits Senate action [Page 17.]

Officials forecast that the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation would be spent and the weapons and supplies delivered to Britain and other friendly nations within the next 16 months.

The President told a press conference yesterday that any nations which are not now resisting aggression and which might decide to do so would come under the terms of aid provided by the lend-lease program.

Treasury plans for financing $1,000,000,000, which would raise the federal debt to a new high of $47,000,000,000, were announced by Secretary Morgenthau.

The Treasury began a test action intended ultimately to prove that the Federal Government has the constitutional power to tax the income from state and municipal securities.

In New England: Television in the Classroom?

Television in the school classroom appeared a possibility as 500 Harvard Teachers Association conferees witnessed a demonstration at Harvard. [Page 9.]

The New England Spring Flower Show opens Monday and today a Monitor reporter takes you on a preview trip. [Page 9.]

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area, announced that 17,000 New England men will be called for military service during the next month. [Page 1.]

New tanker Stanvic Calcutta, first large ship of kind built at Quincy, Mass., since 1930, launched at Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company. [Page 9.]

In Balkans: British Force Reported in Greece

British troops reported by neutral observers to have landed in Greece, perhaps totaling 100,000. [Page 1.]

German air forces in Bulgaria were reported unlimbering their planes for action.

Turkey authorized a 11-hour instead of 8-hour day for women and children to increase clothing and coal production.

Message from Turkey's president to Reichsfürer Hitler was reported en route by special courier.

Yugoslav leaders again postponed a projected visit to Germany as Nazis were reported demanding that any agreement must contain a "military clause."

In Europe: Nazis Arrest Writer on Spying Charge

An American correspondent, Richard C. Hottelet, of the United Press Berlin Bureau, has been arrested on "suspicion of espionage."

Authorized sources denied that the action was in retaliation for recent indictment of two German Transocean correspondents for failure to register under United States laws.

France will promulgate "modest" old-age pensions at once, Marshal Pétain, Chief of State, disclosed. Reorganization of labor and housing regulations also is planned.

Col. William J. Donovan, ending a special mission for the United States, arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, to take the Clipper home.

Admiral Jean Darlan, France's Vice-Premier, will go soon to Paris, where he is expected to have a new conference with Pierre Laval, his predecessor in Chief of State Philippe Pétain's regime.

National: First Navy Planes Crated for Britain

Roosevelt Field, N. Y. (AP)—Packers began crating the first three United States Navy planes allotted to Britain under the Lease-Lend Bill last night. The ships, Grumman single-motored fighters, arrived during the day from Norfolk, Va., and were immediately torn down and made ready for packing.

Bremerton, Wash. (AP)—Minus the fanfare which previously marked such occasions, the Monssen was commissioned March 14 as the newest destroyer in the Nation's Navy. The vessel was named after the late Lieut. Mons Monssen, who, as an enlisted man, won a medal and commission in 1904 for dashing into a burning magazine of the battleship Missouri in an attempt to put out a fire with his bare hands.

Chester, Pa. (AP)—The Atlantic Refining Company added another all-welded tanker to its oil-carrying fleet of 24 ships today with the launching of the 19,400-ton E. H. Blum at the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.'s yards here. The vessel will be commissioned April 1 for the Philadelphia-Texas Gulf Ports run.

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President's Talk On N. E. Stations

Major network stations in Boston and New England will radiocast tonight the address by President Roosevelt on defense and the Lend-Lease Act before the dinner of the White House Correspondents Association in Washington, D. C.

Locally the President's talk will be radiocast by WEEI, WBZ, WNAC and WAAB at 9:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. The talk will also be translated into six languages and radiocast worldwide by short wave transmission.

New England To Send 500 Draftees Daily

Month's quota of 17,000 ordered — Men to be 'processed' at center at Fort Devens.

More than 17,000 New England men will be inducted into the United States Army during the next 30 days, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area, announced today.

Pursuing an accelerated schedule the total number of Selective Service trainees will mount from approximately 15,000 already in khaki to a total of 32,495 by April 15, the announcement said. This will mean the induction of more than 500 men daily.

Total number from each of the six New England states on April 15 will be: Maine, 2,541; New Hampshire, 1,294; Vermont, 990; Massachusetts, 17,859; Rhode Island, 2,578; and Connecticut, 7,232. All the new men, like their 15,000 predecessors, will be "processed" at the Fort Devens reception center in Ayer, Mass., the streamlined army machine for converting civilians into soldiers.

Three days from the time the selectees arrive at the reception center they go forth equipped to join the outfit to which they are assigned. Only a comparative few remain for duty at Devens.

The headquarters announcement said posts receiving trainees from the Devens "center" were:

Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Camp Edwards, Mass.; Harbor Defenses at Portland, Maine, Boston, Narragansett Bay, and Long Island Sound; the Army Base, Boston; Fort Benning, Ga.; Camp Hulen, Texas; Mitchel Field, N. Y.; Westover Field, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Belvoir, Va.; Fort Bragg, N. C.; Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Godman Field, Ky., and Pope Field, N. C.

Personnel for operating the Devens "center" recently has been increased to 74 officers and 553 enlisted men.

'Flying Squads' Rush Food To Bombed Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain has a "flying food squad"—a fleet of 18 mobile canteens which can be rushed to devastated areas to provide for people in bombed areas.

The convoys of equipment, costing between £4,000 and £5,000, are being paid for entirely by voluntary contributions. Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, announcing the plan here recently, disclosed that Queen Elizabeth has presented eight mobile canteens, while many parts of the convoys have been paid for by the United States and the Colonies.

Staff Mostly Women

The equipment consists of: a water tanker of 300 to 350 gallons capacity; two trucks containing food, each carrying about 6,000 meals of bread and margarine, vegetable stew, and hot drinks; two kitchen trucks, with kitchen equipment and fuel; and three mobile canteens to carry food to the bombed streets.

The "squads," according to Lord Woolton, are to be centered in parts of the country which are considered specially likely to attack. Attached to them are five motorcyclists to maintain liaison between the canteen and the directing authorities. Apart from a small number of men to do heavy work, the staff of about 30 are women volunteers raised in consultation with the Women's Voluntary Services. No charge is made for the means, but a collecting-box is put on each canteen.

When the convoys' own supplies are exhausted, they withdraw further supplies from emergency centers. The flying squad remains in one district only until the normal catering of the town is able to take care of the job itself.

Tasty "Woolton" Sandwich

Lord Woolton's department is also caring for the food requirements of those who nightly take refuge in London's air raid shelters. The Ministry of Food has a central pool of equipment which it lends free of charge to shelter canteens. Urns, soup holders, hot cupboards, water boilers, storage containers are available on loan, whether the feeding is undertaken by the organizations, shelter marshals, or committees of shelterers themselves.

Shelter-dwellers have shown their appreciation of the Minister of Food's efforts on their behalf by naming their favorite buffet sandwich after him. It is the "Woolton sandwich"—grated raw vegetables, carrot, a little heart of cabbage to give it a "nutty" flavor, and a trifle of celery bound together with chutney or curry sauce—accounted a tasty snack to munch before retiring for the night.

100,000 British Reported in Greece

Neutral diplomats tell of seeing troops and mechanized equipment land at port.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 15 (AP)—Nearly 100,000 British soldiers were said by neutral diplomats arriving from Athens today to have disembarked with mechanized equipment in a southern Greek port.

At the same time it was learned an official denial of such disembarkations would be put out within the next 12 hours by both the British and the Greeks.

These reports coincided with increased activity at Bulgarian airports, where hundreds of Nazi fighters, bombers and transport planes were wheeled out—ready for instant action—as German circles asserted the Balkan crisis was "reaching a critical stage."

One diplomat declared he would take oath and sign a sworn statement that his facts were correct with reference to the landing of British troops in Greece, although for 'strategic' reasons the British and Greeks are anxious to keep these movements secret.

Same Story Told

Diplomatic mail arriving from Athens told the same story.

Both sources told of five British ships daily arriving from Africa loaded with men and war materials.

Already, they said, British troops have moved north into the Greek mainland as far as a line running from the Aegean port of Volos across to the island of Corfu.

Diplomatic sources said mechanized equipment and armaments already were on hand for five divisions.

A neutral diplomat told the Associated Press immediately on leaving his train that he had seen the disembarkation of British troops with his own eyes.

He described cheering British soldiers marching down the gangplank and off to billets.

"All hotels in Southern Greece have been requisitioned," he said, "for British staff headquarters and to house officers."

He said British equipment in Greece included a vast number of anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns, and many hundred tanks, both light and heavy, together with numbers of flame-throwing machines such as the Germans used last year on the Western Front.

Shiploads of Munitions

In addition, he added, many shiploads of munitions and other war materials already have been landed.

He said more and more ships were arriving daily at five principal mainland ports which he declined to name specifically.

Few airplanes, the diplomat continued, have been transported yet to the Greek mainland.

[British planes co-operating with Greek forces in Albania have been based mainly on the island of Crete.]

Because of the difficulty of communication between Greece and other Balkan countries, and also because rigid censorship exists in Greece, it is impossible to obtain confirmation of this diplomat's story.

The German Legation in Belgrade declined any comment.

Persistent reports that some British land troops have disembarked in Greece lacked official confirmation—even from German diplomatic sources here—but warnings began to come from Berlin that Germany would act if such landings actually were made.

These warnings said "no authentic confirmation" of reports of British troop movements toward Greece had been received in Berlin. They added, however, that "When British help to Greece becomes of serious character . . . military intervention of the Reich" would follow quickly.

Reports Believed Erroneous

The fact that neither Berlin nor German diplomatic quarters anywhere in the Balkans have confirmed almost daily reports of British landings was interpreted by some neutral observers as giving good reason to believe such reports are erroneous.

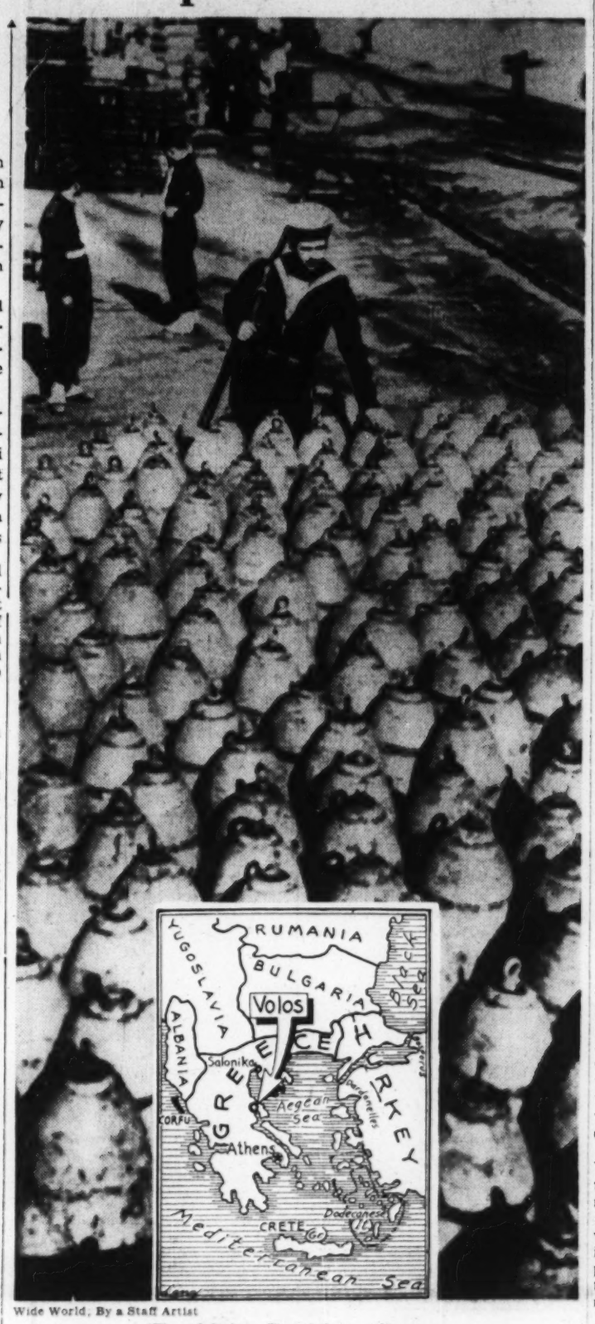
Censorship which veils movements of the German expeditionary force in Bulgaria as well as developments in Greece combined with the distortion of news for propaganda purposes to make the military situation increasingly difficult to ascertain here.

British sources said that even when or if British troops actually landed in Greece, no official British or Greek confirmation was likely to be forthcoming immediately.

Germans control communication lines throughout Bulgaria and have forbidden travel in zones they occupy across from the Greek frontier.

Capital's Cherry Blooms Expected Out April 5

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The capital's cherry blossom festival tentatively was set today for April 5 and 6. The date was subject to possible postponement, depending upon the weather and state of the blooms.



Wide World, By a Staff Artist

'Teeth' for British in Greece

After being unloaded from a transport, the bombs are rushed to the front to supply Royal Air Force in Albania. Passed by British Censor. Inset shows Greek Aegean port of Volos and Island of Corfu, forming a line south of which British land forces are reported.

Naziism and Its Aims: Study in Contradictions

'Inside the War'

Eleventh of a Series

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

What really is Naziism, where did it come from, where is it going, and is there really any good in it?

These are the basic questions which many readers of this series may expect a correspondent just returned from Berlin to answer. But they are the hardest of all questions because so many things about Germany at any time, and almost everything about Naziism today, are mixed up and confused in contradictions and conflicts.

To try to get at the answer one must recognize first that Germans as individuals and Germany as a nation find it harder than most other peoples to decide what they really want to be or where they want to go. Germany is the meeting ground between European civilization and Asia, it partakes of both, is attracted by both, and belongs to neither.

Centuries of subjection to this conflict of influence seem to have inflicted on their group character a sort of split personality which extends into all phases of their life. In their public life there is an obvious yearning to join in the general stream of western civilization, in conflict with a tendency which crops up from time to time to enjoy indulgence in the marauding heritage of Ghengis Khan. Herr Hitler himself has praised the Mongol leader as a greater military genius than Napoleon.

Out of centuries of this conflict, the German mind has developed, torn with inner frictions, uncertain, unhappy, unsatisfied. As group thought, it swings from one drastic political extreme to the opposite in a passionate search for some absolute millennium, but never seemingly capable of coming to rest in a golden mean, which is the true measure of national maturity and civilization.

Intelligence Is Abstract

When Germans tried democracy under the Weimar Republic they tried it under the most theoretically liberal constitution possible, a constitution so liberal that it proved impractical by the very fact of its extreme liberalism. It left a wide open barn door for reaction to come in. Now they have turned to the opposite extreme of authoritarianism; an alternative, incidentally, which was acceptable to the mass more because it gave them temporary release from the old conflict of choice than for any one other reason. It gave them momentary release from individual decision because it claimed only obedience and action from the individual.

Consider some of the more obvious contradictions about Germany and Germans which their heritage of conflicting influences have left on them as a people.

As individuals they are extraordinarily tolerant. I have lived in Berlin since the beginning of the war and spoken English everywhere in public without the slightest unpleasantness resulting. Could the reverse have happened in the United States during the last war or in England today? The post-election trend of American policy did nothing whatever to modify the unfailing friendliness and courtesy of individual Germans to me as an obvious American in their midst. But as a Nation Germans yield to no other in intolerance. The concept of smaller Nations having rights when their interests conflict with German interests is beyond the collective German comprehension.

As individuals they are kindly. But they are not really ashamed of the unkind and inhuman things they have done as groups or as a Nation. True, they have no monopoly on group inhumanity, yet there is something unusual for a civilized Nation in their group failure to feel or express any shame or regrets over the 1938 race riots, the destruction of the heart of Rotterdam after an armistice had removed any military justification, the deliberate destruction of most

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Curb U. S. Power, TNEC Reports; Plants Too Close?

Many United States sections held to suffer from grouping of factories.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Increased concentration of industry in a few restricted areas and the possibility of still greater economic maladjustment among the individual States when the defense boom is over are receiving close attention from a number of Government experts here.

It is now frankly admitted that the great volume of defense orders let during the past eight months has failed to spur to any major extent the growth of industry in those sections of the United States most needing it. In fact, it is believed that to date the defense program has actually hindered any eventual diversion of industry through encouraging plant extension in the areas already heavily industrialized.

So far, very little criticism has been directed at any Government agency or department because of this—there being a general recognition that the need of immediate rearmament demanded the contracts be let and plants be built where it could be done most quickly and efficiently. At the same time, there is a growing realization of what this may mean in the future.

Warning on Concentration

Chester C. Davis, Agricultural Commissioner of the National Defense Advisory Commission, expressed this concern today in an address before the Southern Governors Conference in New Orleans, when he warned the Governors that "the current flows strongly in the United States toward a concentration of industrial enterprise.

"People in the South and the West have looked at times upon their labor force and their raw material resources and have assummed that the logic of events would cause them to be used—that if they waited, industry would employ these resources. I can't help thinking that they were too optimistic," the Commissioner said.

Mr. Davis also confirmed what has long been suspected here—that a conflict existed within the Defense Commission between those who believed that the Nation's huge defense expenditures could be used to correct some of the country's economic inequalities and those who felt that the one and only issue at stake was to let contracts with all possible speed.

"When the National Defense Advisory Commission was organized last summer," the Agricultural Commissioner said, "I expressed the view that new industries required under the defense program should not be located in areas where existing industries essential to defense are now concentrated where there was any possibility of placing them elsewhere without sacrifice of speed and efficiency.

Some Progress Made

"It was clear that this was the only way in which new reservoirs of unemployed labor and resources would be tapped without uprooting families and shifting them thousands of miles into communities where ebbing of the armament effort would leave them stranded.

"The plans, such as they were, which had been made prior to the emergency for maximum war production were not based on such a principle," he continued. "In carrying out the program we have made some progress toward decentralization but I have been far from satisfied. I am afraid that, in the defense effort up to date, we have followed the same pattern of regional concentration that was followed in 1917 and 1918."

We Have Free Press

By H. V. Kaltenborn

Commentator

As to freedom of the press, I believe we have it in full measure.

But we must always remember that in order to be completely free to attack evil, the press must also be free to embrace it, for what I consider evil, someone else may believe to be beneficent.

In the long run, it is the newspaper reader who determines the contents of the printed pages. As his standard rises, so will that of the press.

In the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, December, 1938

"America: Slave or Free?" Eleventh article: Page 3

'Big Government' is held as serious a danger as 'Big Business.'

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—One of the New Deal's most articulate agencies of economic reform is today—mirabile dictu—calling for a halt in the drift toward centralized power in the hands of the Federal Government.

For two years and nine months the Temporary National Economic Committee has been figuratively taking the Nation's economic system apart, watching it work or trying to figure why it doesn't go better—and now through the voice of its Chairman, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, comes forward with this unusual, unorthodox un-New Dealish conclusion:

Whatever the evils of big business, the United States is just running into a double dose of trouble by piling on to them the evils of big government.

There is no good purpose to be served, declared Senator O'Mahoney in an incisive summary statement concluding 33 months of public hearings, in "trying to cure the evils which have resulted from private restriction of individual liberty by setting up any system of public restriction to take its place."

50-Year Trend

The need, he contended, is to stop the trend toward centralization in both big business and big government.

The danger, he affirmed, is that small business is being swallowed up by big business and that big business is now confronted with the prospect of being swallowed up by big government.

Senator O'Mahoney notes with no pleasure that the trend in Washington for the past 50 years has been constantly to increase the Federal regulatory bureaus and boards, irrespective of what party has been in power, and while he stands as a vigorous critic of corporate domination he frankly concludes that "these bureaus and boards have been unable to solve the problem."

The TNEC has been the springboard for the advocacy of a wide variety of economic reform ideas and the source of numerous significant economic studies, some highly opinionated; and the question that is uppermost, now that it's all over, is not so much exactly what ought to be done here and what might be done there, but where must and should economic reform be headed. If there be disagreement on some methods, is there agreement on most objectives?

Chairman O'Mahoney says an emphatic yes and while his own summation offers proposals intended to be constructive but certain to be controversial, he hews out a middle road of purpose—an essential platform into which economic reform must fit.

Outlines Reform Credo

Reform must, therefore, he believes, prove its good faith by accepting and demonstrate its worthiness by being consistent with this credo:

"We begin with a definite and unequivocal declaration of our faith in free enterprise.

"We do not seek a formula for the establishment of an all powerful government but one by which to preserve opportunity for all the people.

"We seek the formula by which we may enable the people to increase production and to distribute goods and services more equitably and effectively than ever before.

"We seek to foster and encourage private business.

"We are opposed to all arbitrary control of the economic activity of free men, just as we are opposed to all arbitrary control of their thought or speech, and we oppose such control whether it is exercised by private or public authority."

Senator O'Mahoney prefaces his own discussion of economic problems with an appeal for an end of business-baiting by politicians and government-baiting by businessmen.

"There is," he says, "altogether too much disposition upon the part of men who are engaged in business to look with fear and suspicion upon the spokesmen of government and too much disposition upon the part of some spokesmen in government to denounce and criticize the acts and omissions of business executives.

Free Enterprise Threatened

"The truth is that the American standards of business ethics and of political ethics are much higher today than at any time in history and we shall not find the way out of our predicament by criticism of one another's economic and political sins."

Everyone acknowledges, the TNEC Chairman next points out,

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

The Week in Focus: U. S. Begins Unspecified Lend-Lease Shipments to Britain

London's Hopes Increased While Air Blitz Intensifies

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Democracy's arsenal, the United States, dispatched to democracy's front-line defender, Britain, the first strategically secret shipments this week under the American lend-lease program.

Ten minutes after Tuesday's final House action, President Roosevelt signed the bill under which he received record defense authority. Five minutes after that he approved the first consignment to Britain, perhaps including secondary naval units, to be transferred from the $1,300,000,000 "reservoir" of arms and supplies allowed by the act. Within 24 hours he had asked Congress for $7,000,000,000, in cash, to enlarge America's forces and to provide Prime Minister Churchill with "tools to finish the job."

Heartened as it had hardly been heartened before in its world-wide struggle, Britain, in the stirring avowal of its First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, proclaimed that "victory will not only be certain—it will be quick," if the Commonwealth can hold on until the bombers, fighters, freighters, ammunition, food and other vital supplies arrive.

Germany, its spokesmen more solemn than usual in voicing opposition, dared the President to "send one convoy," thereby renewing its determination to sink any England-bound ship, regardless of flag.

America's status as a nonbelligerent became an issue in the two-month debate over H. R. 1776. Some observers took the view that Germany may sink America supply ships but that the Reich would not risk repetition of the error of 1917 when Germany waged unrestricted submarine war in disregard of the United States.

Sea and Air War Intensified

With Spring's clearing weather came increased intensity in the air battle of Britain, and the sea-air battle of the Atlantic. A major offensive in the Balkans remained a potential, with both camps bulwarking their respective positions militarily and diplomatically.

Japan in its first major role as a self-styled peacemaker, forced impotent Vichy to cede 25,000 square miles of the Indo-China lands demanded by Thailand—and by Japan with an eye on Singapore and the key to the Western Pacific. The signatures on the pact were hardly dry in Tokyo before Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka set out for Berlin and Rome to see what other totalitarian use Japan could be.

Greeks, despite the new threat of a Nazi assault, continued to hearten defenders of freedom by steadily pushing back the Italians in Albania. The British proceeded with mopping-up measures in East Africa, while preparing for any eventuality, East or West.

Ships and More Ships

House Committee hearings on the $7,000,000,000 request to enlarge democracy's arsenal began as Britain voiced a new plea for more ships, principally to carry the newly released supplies across the Atlantic. Prime Minister Churchill, who had called the lend-lease policy a new "Magna Carta," appointed the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Ministry, Sir Arthur Salter, to come here to coordinate merchant shipping from this end.

Cruisers, destroyers, and torpedo boats headed the list of naval craft needed. Whether any had left these shores was not revealed by the President. The Secretary of War, however, said war materials had already been released. The President at his press conference stressed military need to keep amounts, methods, and points of destination secret until delivery.

The "big seven" request for funds would allow any department to be reimbursed for any materials transferred from existing stocks under the $1,300,000,000 allowance.

Britain on Offensive

Jubilant over the assured source of supply from America, the British unleashed their heaviest attacks upon Germany, claiming they were "now on the offensive for the first time." More bombs in longer attacks fell on invasion ports and industrial centers. Berlin received its first raid since December. Thus was the war brought closer to home to Germans who had undergone comparatively less bombing than closely-settled Britishers. As explained by Joseph C. Harsch, The Monitor's Berlin correspondent, who has just returned from Germany, more forceful bombing throughout Germany is one of the three essentials to a British victory, the others being: that Britain withstand the blows of this season, and that the blockade be tightened.

Germany retaliated by pounding western British ports, from Glasgow to Cardiff. The Nazis regard this area as one embracing perhaps the majority of port facilities of war-time Britain, since in peacetime a third of the nation's shipping uses these ports.

Greater Production Under Way

Production at a war-time pace is the nation's immediate task, declared William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France. Still far from war-time pace, the nation nevertheless increased its daily aircraft output during February, turning out 972 ships. The Office of Production Management would say no more than that 879 went to American and British forces, refusing to break down the figures further. For the longer month of January, 1,036 craft had been turned out. An even better showing was made in February for engine production: 2,600, as compared with 2,400 in January.

In London, the Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told the House of Commons that "American airplanes will get here on time" for the Battle of the Atlantic. He disclosed that the Royal Air Force was "now on the threshold of its period of greatest expansion" and declared that unless Herr Hitler "had a more effective secret weapon than any he has yet managed to produce," British planes going into the Battle would be better than Nazi craft. He reported that in the past 10 months the RAF destroyed 4,250 German and 1,100 Italian planes, losing "fewer than 1,800 aircraft of our own."

Encouragement was received from Britain's anti-aircraft forces, whose improved technique enabled them to bag one out of every 20 night raiders, instead of one out of 30, the previous record.

Other American aid took the form of unobstructed flow of aviation gasoline and lubricating oil to the British Empire as the Department of Commerce revealed that United States exports are increasingly going to British ports, amounting to 69 per cent in January.

To co-ordinate war relief drives in this country, the President appointed a three-man board, hoping to make the humanitarian services more efficient. One source, the Golden Rule Foundation, estimated $50,000,000 as the amount given to homeless victims of war in China and Europe last year, an average of "one-fourteenth of one slice of bread for each meal." In urging greater contributions, the Foundation pointed to the $4,400,000,000 rise in income during the same period, due in large measure to war profits,—thus for each $1 donated to relieve war distress, the average American spent $328 for luxuries, and $53 to prepare for war.

Food vs. Freedom

In the controversy over "food today, or freedom tomorrow," President Roosevelt added his support to plans for sending food in limited quantities to unoccupied areas in Europe. He advised careful safeguards and closer scrutiny of shortage reports. His information showed Spain the worst off. Vichy's Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, had earlier declared he would use the French fleet if necessary to convoy food. He claimed Germany, in releasing some wheat, had been "more generous" than the blockader, England. The British Embassy in Washington countered with a crisp renewal of the stand that any relaxation of the food blockade would be "false humanitarianism," saying that "no form of relief can be devised which would not directly or indirectly assist the enemy's war effort."

London saw the hand of the Reich in the Darlan threat to use the fleet, but faced up to the necessity of another Oran, however unwelcome such an attack on the remainder of the French fleet might be.

Admiral Darlan, after Gen. Maxime Weygand's return from Africa, declared that French North Africa would defend itself "alone" in the event of attack by "any other power."

New censorship changes imposed by Vichy pointed up The Monitor's current series, "America: Slave or Free?" which this week studied the advantages which democracies have in freedom of expression, as compared with totalitarian methods.

Distress Under Nazis

Under the heel of the conqueror, defeated France undergoes distress equaled only in the early days of the Russian Revolution, observers report. In addition to confiscation of foods and raw materials and repressions of untold vigor, the Army of Occupation exacts a tribute of nearly $10,000,000 a day. Frenchmen are learning that collaboration with Germany means control by Germany; Paris Stock Exchange figures reveal how extensively Germans are buying industrial control. Labor has been requisitioned for agriculture, with transfer to other occupations forbidden.

Denmark faces radical changes in social and economic customs unless unemployment trends are reversed, as the fuller implications of the Nazi penetration are realized.

Diplomatic circles in Washington report that practically all Netherlands gold had been requisitioned by the invader.

Likewise feeling the Nazi squeeze, Hungary grew hungrier as living costs mounted, with many foods out of reach.

New Taxes in Sight?

With Germans paying their year's war bill with 72 per cent of their national income, the United States began considering ways and means of paying more as it goes. Additional taxes appeared certain, with the population not unwilling; current payments of income tax in many cases doubled last year's rate of return, and many citizens offered more money than was necessary for their bill. Senate Finance Committee members mentioned a possible 5 per cent tax on weekly wages, to bring in about $3,500,000,000 additional. Other proposals included: lowering the married exemption to $1,000, and increasing the normal tax 50 per cent, making it 6 per cent.

The nation's production machine grew smoother in operation as it advanced farther into defense orders. Growing national unity was manifest on all sides. While some work stoppages received headlines, Sidney Hillman, associate director of defense, expressed hope for greater harmony and said that strikes were not "serious." He praised the President's new mediation board, whose members, to be appointed next week, are to represent the worker, employer, and the public

Those who studied the growth of power in the Presidency under the defense program credited it to the growing power of America and sought ways to improve this power in peace as well as in war.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation wove a net to capture saboteurs and fifth columnists, but the Attorney General promised "no witch-hunting."

The Senate, approving military establishments for the naval-base sights obtained last summer from Great Britain, thereby ratified the destroyer exchange, according to the Senate Naval Committee.

In the Americas

Bolstering Pan-American solidarity, the Senate also resolved to oppose war spoils in the western hemisphere, such as transfer of American territory from one non-American power to another.

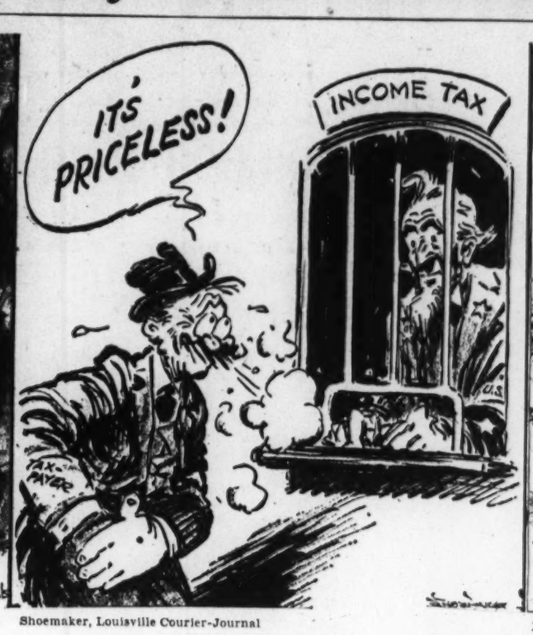
Brazil ratified the 1940 Pact of Havana, to allow temporary administration by American powers of any American territory owned by a non-American power in time of emergency.

Argentines indignantly refuted the claims of the Nazi ambassador that Argentina's future was best assured by firmer trade ties with Germany.

Another facet of the German method of trade came to light as several tons of cutlery went on sale in Mexico under American prices, after shipment had consumed all orthodox profit during the eight months of transport from Germany by way of Russia, Japan, and the Pacific Ocean.

Canada, in welcoming the aid under the lend-lease program, saw two major problems for immediate solution: whether the United States may lend wheat and other agricultural products to Britain, a market which Canada now depends greatly upon for cash; and whether Canada should apply direct to the United States for loans under the program.

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
A Modern Leonidas at Thermopylae



Shoemaker, Louisville Courier-Journal
Topic of the Times

Brown, © New York Tribune, Inc.
Sea Serpent Season Opens for Adolf

Diamond Exchange in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With the opening of the London Diamond Club recently many refugees from Nazi-oppressed countries now have a center in which to transact their trade in diamonds which, since their arrival in this country has had to be carried on over cafe tables.

This new trade center is to be run on lines similar to those of the Amsterdam and Antwerp Exchanges providing also a recognized trade club for British diamond merchants.

Establishment of this club indicates the extension of an industry hitherto almost unknown in Great Britain—that of diamond polishing. At present there are only about 150 polishers in this country, whereas in Belgium there were 30,000 before the Nazi invasion. Training of more polishers means the introduction by the refugees of another industry to the country which has sheltered them.

Mr. Neville Laski, who opened the club, pointed out that the welcome afforded the refugees was in accordance with British tradition. Spitalfield weavers, Huguenots, and Jews have all been permitted to settle in England at one time or another, and have all given to the land of their sanctuary, as well as receiving from it.

Czechoslovaks Fighting On For Free and Just Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15 — From sources of information which reach behind the screen of Nazi censorship, Vladimir S. Hurban, Minister to the United States from the Czechoslovak Government in London, today partially lifted the curtain on the rule of the German Gestapo in his occupied homeland.

When the German Army first occupied Czechoslovakia two years ago, Mr. Hurban refused to quit his post and despite orders from Berlin and later from Nazi-dominated Prague he declined to concel his country's independence in Washington. The result is that while the Nazis occupied Czechoslovakia, they were unable to occupy the Czechoslovak Ministry here and today Mr. Hurban speaks for the Czechoslovakia that was and, he is confident, the Czechoslovakia that will be.

And now on the two-year anniversary of Germany's invasion of his country, Mr. Hurban uses the freedom which is his in America to describe something of what Czechoslovakia has gone through. The news does not easily penetrate the asbestos of suppression which Germany has thrown around its areas of occupation, but Minister Hurban testifies, from the most inside and authoritative sources, to this statement of the record:

For two years the Czechs and Slovaks have been subjected to the most inhuman treatment that has ever been recorded in the history of civilized nations.

The number of persons assassinated by the Gestapo or tortured to death in its prisons runs into the thousands.

At least 100,000 Czechs are in concentration camps and at least 500,000 are in Nazi labor camps.

More than 200 students of the Charles University in Prague were shot and several thousand imprisoned.

All the Czech universities are closed and there is a complete blackout of Czechoslovak cultural life.

Today, with this grim recital of Nazi rule, Mr. Hurban marks the anniversary of repression, but he is confident that tomorrow will bring liberty, whether that tomorrow is next month, or next year or the next.

No Despair

He reports that 10,000,000 Czechoslovak citizens — virtually the entire population—are, from the German viewpoint, active and unrelenting "fifth columnists" and are at work in their own country day and night undermining the artificial structure of Herr Hitler's "new order."

"Even though," he says, "we may not be able to recognize immediate results of this work, a time will come when it will be revealed. Baron Constantine von Neurath, the Nazi 'protector' of Bohemia and Moravia, recently declared that he was profoundly dissatisfied with the Czechs. He attacked, in particular, the members of the so-called government of the protectorate and said that 'they were all playing Benes's game'" (Eduard Benes, former Czechoslovak President).

Mr. Hurban is certain the Czechoslovak people do not despair.

"They have," he declares, "experienced similar dark periods in the past and have had enough strength to survive. Today they know that theirs is only a part of the great struggle being waged by the democracies to ensure the inalienable rights of each individual and of each nation.

Radiocasts Heard

"We have proof that the Czechoslovak news broadcasts from London and Boston are regularly received in Czechoslovakia. The people at home are informed of the activities of the Czechoslovak Government in London and of the Czechoslovak Army and Air Force in England. The German authorities are often amazed by the readiness of the Czechoslovak population to obey London orders.

The Czechoslovak Government in London was recognized by England, its Dominions, and all the Allied governments. In close collaboration with the British Government, it directs the struggle for a new independent Czechoslovakia.

"In preparation for a new and better Central European order, the Czechoslovakia and Polish Governments have begun to lay the foundation of close collaboration between the two nations. On Nov. 11, 1940, they proclaimed their determination 'to enter as independent and sovereign States into a closer political and economic association which would become the basis of a new order in Central Europe and a guarantee of its stability.'"

Protectorate Head Lauds Nazi Rule

By the Associated Press

Prague, March 15

A proclamation by President Hacha for today's second anniversary of establishment of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia declares "Germany has indeed proved to be a mighty shield," the official German news agency DNB reported last night.

Bohemia and Moravia (the remnant of Czechoslovakia) have been spared the horrors of war, the proclamation states. It expresses Mr. Hacha's assurance they "will have an honorable place within the framework of a victorious Greater Germany."

Princeton Shows Books Nazis Ban As Reading of Subjugated Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15—One method used by Adolph Hitler to alter the culture of subjugated peoples is graphically illustrated in an exhibtion in the Princeton University Library of books which have been put on the proscribed list by the Nazi authorities and ordered to be withdrawn from sale in Occupied France.

The volumes that are on exhibition are listed on two reports received by Dr. Lawrence Thompson, Curator of Special Collections at the library. One was issued by Paris publishers requesting that certain books be turned in by the retailers. Another list from a central authority declared the books had been proscribed in order to clear the atmosphere and prepare the way for a more sensible appreciation of the problems of Europe.

Most of the volumes were drawn from the fields of history, civics, geography, and politics, particularly books on Communism. Also included were many children's books, primers and language texts. A French translation of Hitler's "Mein Kampf" was on the list and is explained by the fact the book is intended for the use of German readers and not for subjugated peoples.

The only volume by an American author on the list is a book by John F. Dulles, published in France last year under the title "The Peace Terms." The biography of President Roosevelt by Emil Ludwig is proscribed, as are the works of Thomas Mann, Albert Einstein, Stefan Zweig, Vici Baum, and H. G. Wells.

Works which discourage the use of war as a method of attaining social change are among those that the French people are forbidden to read. "Civilization," a straightforward account of the activities of a military surgeon, by Georges Duhamel, and "All Quiet on the Western Front," by Eric Remarque, are two such volumes which are on display.

French histories proscribed include even accounts of the Middle Ages. They range from the authoritative works of Jaques Bamville to elementary books which are standard readers in French courses taught in the schools of the United States. The writings of Edmond Vermeil, professor of German in the University of Paris; books by French Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud, and the writings of Roman Catholic dignitaries and professors are also on the list.

'Avenue of Americas'?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—A proposal to make Sixth Avenue the center of Pan-American social and business activities in the United States and to rename it the "Avenue of The Americas," was advanced by the Sixth Avenue Association today.

"We are hearing a great deal now about improving the cultural and commercial relations between the Americas, and the various good will missions and good will flights for that purpose," V. Clement Jenkins, President of the Association, said. "In recognition of changing conditions in world relations that are drawing these countries into a closer bond of co-operation to preserve their democracies and freedom to live in the American way, there has been set up in Washington the office of the co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics.

"Our idea is to bring South America to New York and to Sixth Avenue, and property owners see in this proposal an opportunity to co-operate with the State Department in their endeavor to bring about a better understanding and a closer tie between the two continents. The plan calls for new buildings along the avenue, blending in the designs motifs that would indicate the ancient Aztec civilization of Mexico and Central America and that of the Incas of South America, as well as examples typifying the best Latin-American and modern North American architecture.

"The Architectural Advisory Committee of the Sixth Avenue Association is working on plans for these buildings, and an exhibit showing what the Committee has in mind, with actual models of the buildings, will be held some time within the next few months. Sixth Avenue, since the removal of the elevated railroad just two years ago, is looked upon as the most promising section of the city for the development of such a center."

Sixth Avenue, which reaches from the Battery to Central Park, was a drab unattractive thoroughfare overshadowed by a rattling, screeching elevated line two years ago. Fronting on it were many unprepossessing buildings. But since the removal of the "El" the street is evolving into one of the leading avenues of the city.

Washington Record

President: Signed the Lend-Lease Bill for aid to Britain.

Sent Congress a request for immediate appropriations of $7,000,000,000 to finance the defense aid program authorized by the bill.

Signed an executive order freezing all Hungarian credits in this country.

Sent to Congress a request for an emergency appropriation of $300,841,820 for the Navy.

Proclaimed April 7 as Army Day.

Appointed a committee to coordinate campaigns to raise funds for foreign and domestic relief.

Conferred with Cabinet members and other high officials on defense matters.

Conferred with labor leaders on plans for a mediation board to handle labor disputes in defense industries.

Accepted the resignation of Max O'Rell Truitt as a member of the Maritime Commission

Senate: Completed congressional action on the $1,535,567,102 fourth supplemental defense appropriation bill.

Passed the $1,415,991,838 independent offices appropriation bill.

Passed the $245,228,500 naval base authorization bill and another bill authorizing $100,802,830 in construction and naval shore stations.

Approved a resolution affirming United States support of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Interstate Commerce Committee approved the nomination of R. C. Wakefield to the Federal Communications Commission.

House: Completed congressional action on the Lend-Lease Bill.

Passed the $150,000,000 defense housing bill.

Passed a bill providing for inspection of mines and appropriated $10,000 for the investigation of recent commercial air line crashes.

Received a $3,446,585,144 appropriation bill to carry forward the two-ocean navy construction program.

Appropriations subcommittee began closed hearings on the President's request for a $7,000,000,000 appropriation for aid to Britain with Secretary Cordell Hull the first witness.

Judiciary Committee—Began hearings on ways to eliminate work stoppages on defense projects.

Military Affairs Committee—Held hearings on the bill to ban vice in army camp areas.

Departments: State—Granted the British Purchasing Mission a "blanket" license for the purchase of aviation gas and oil in this country.

Office of Production Management—Announced production of 972 planes during February.

War—Announced that air defenses in continental United States would be centralized under direction of the Commander of the Army's Mobile General Headquarters Air Force.

Long Prison Terms For Extortionists

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 15 (AP)—Three men who sent a $50,000 extortion letter to the Southern Pacific Railroad and then tried to wreck one of its trains were sentenced here to 14-year terms in prison.

The men, who pleaded guilty, wer Kenneth A. Lennon, Bernal C. Carter and Owen B. McHenry. They formerly had been pin setters in a Sacramento bowling alley.

Federal Judge Michael J. Roche gave them maximum terms of two and ten years on conspiracy and attempted train wrecking charges. On the third count, extortion, he added two years. The maximum for extortion could have been 20 years.

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Recipients Express Gratitude To War Relief Committee

[Second of six Saturday articles on The Christian Science War Relief Committee.]

Expressions of gratitude for goods sent to England and stories of their usefulness in bombed areas have been received by The Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston.

The manner in which these goods have been distributed in stricken districts has also evoked comments. A chief of county police who worked with a Committee representative immediately following an air raid noted the help and encouragement extended with each gift of clothing and in expressing his thanks remarked: "The greatest part of your work is your help in combating fear."

More than 225,000 garments, blankets and other articles of dry goods have been shipped so far for distribution both to Christian Scientists and to others in areas where the need is greatest. Additional goods from local groups throughout the United States are being prepared for shipment by the Committee in Boston.

Convincing evidence of the value of the work came when the City of London was burned after incendiary bombing last Dec. 29. A shipment of blankets purchased in Boston from contributions to The Christian Science War Relief Fund had just been received. These were immediately turned over to rescue workers, who used them to wrap around children being carried out of the flames.

Children Protected

Afterward, the rescuers told members of The Christian Science Wartime Committee of The Mother Church in the United Kingdom, whose headquarters are in London, that the blankets had served to protect many of these children.

"Many refugees from France and other countries arrived in England with absolutely nothing but the scanty clothes they were wearing," the London Committee writes. "These persons have been well fitted up, and their gratitude is overwhelming."

Although distribution of the goods necessarily varies according to circumstances, it is usually handled through almoners nominated by branch churches and societies of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and supervised by the London Committee.

One report relates that an almoner for the local church in an English town gathered a few members together after an air raid and opened a small depot, to which food and clothing were contributed by people of the town. This was said to be the first relief agency on the spot after the raid.

Expression of Love

An almoner in a Midland town writes: "Gratitude expressed is most profound; one woman said 'You do not make us feel like beggars and are so kind'; another said, 'You have not only clothed us but loved us and we feel we should like to come to one of your meetings.' This worker had a warm fire, hot drinks and women to help fit the clothes.

Inquiries as to the source of the benefactions have been numerous, according to word received by the Boston Committee. One man exclaimed: "I have heard of hundreds of churches, but the very one I had never heard of comes to me in my time of need!"

Cases of clothing have been sent to bombed areas in large towns, and to country districts to which the homeless are evacuated. One letter of thanks for this provision read as follows:

"Dear Sir (or Madam):

"I am writing on behalf of my friends and myself, thanking you for the way you have helped us by supplying clothes to our children, which they badly needed. . . .

"We hope God will repay you and your colleagues for the work that you have undertaken by bringing some little comfort to many a child this coming winter.

"Yours gratefully,
"Two Evacuated Mothers."

An institution supported by the London County Council wrote: "How much your gifts have been appreciated no pen can adequately express, and it must be a great joy to you to know that the help was given to those whose need is so acute."

A branch of the British Red Cross Society wrote the London Committee saying, "It is extremely practical way."

The needs were described by the kind of you to think of us in this London Committee in a recent letter as follows:

"What we most need is clothing of all kinds for school children from 7 to 16 years. It would be a very great help if the approximate ages could be pinned to the various garments according to size—I do hope this is not asking too much."

[Workers preparing such garments are advised not to use straight pins but "pin tags"].

"We also have a large demand for women's and men's woolen underwear and nightgowns and pajamas.

"We would also like knitting wool in grey, khaki, navy blue, Air Force blue, as wool is very difficult to obtain here."

A cablegram received this week asks for thermos flasks and for shoes for men and women. The Committee is accepting new or used flasks having a capacity of from one quart to one gallon, and new or used shoes. If second-hand, the shoes must be strong and in first-class condition, it is emphasized.

Expansion of the Committee's work in Boston has necessitated moving the shipping room to One, Norway Street, and all goods from the field should be sent to that address. Office headquarters of the Committee, together with information service, exhibition of garments, and the distribution of yarn, remain at 237 Huntington Avenue, Boston, the address to which letters should be sent.

The Christian Science War Relief Fund is handled by Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

857 War Aid Cases Shipped to Britain

A total of 857 cases of goods have so far been shipped to Britain, and 60 cartons donated to Finnish agencies, by The Christian Science War Relief Committee of The Mother Church. Another shipment is now being prepared and is scheduled to be sent to Britain in a few days.

Increasing amounts of these goods are arriving in England, following recent large shipments. A cablegram this week told of arrival of 40 more cases. Nearly all of the goods are reported to be arriving in England safely.

The Committee will continue its activities as long as the need abroad exists, which may be even after the war ends. There have been adequate shipping facilities, and recently all goods on hand were completely cleared.

At Boston headquarters all goods are packed into wooden cases, standard for relief work. These crates are lined with waterproof paper.

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America: Slave or Free?

11 *Free Press Safeguard Of a Free Government*

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In the Presidential campaign four years ago there were times when the newspaper correspondents, traveling with one of the candidates, were booed, heckled and harassed. Once in Chicago the out-of-town reporters, riding in the middle of a long political parade, had to proclaim in self-defense that they weren't from the Chicago Tribune in order to avert what certainly looked like violence.

That year the Chicago newspapers were overwhelmingly against President Roosevelt and it is only fair to say that much of the political news suffered accordingly. In this instance several million citizens of Illinois had a free press but they did not have a fair press.

When the election was over last fall and President Roosevelt came out on top for the third time, Harold L. Ickes, Critic-in-Chief of the newspapers and, as always full of acidulous good will, wanted to know if the press didn't have something to say for itself, perhaps a tiny little apology.

He noted that the newspapers had again decisively chosen one side and that the people had again decisively chosen the other. He wondered if the press wasn't going to get into line sometime. He observed that the preponderant editorial opinions of the newspapers was out of line with the preponderant political opinion of the country. He wondered if this wasn't bad for the press and bad for the country, too. He thought the press might like to comment. It did, all the way from "Dear Harold, You Cur" to "Dear Harold, You're Right."

A news picture came to hand not long ago bearing the following legend: "MEXICAN CITY LABOR PROTESTS A FREE PRESS. A view of the demonstration attended by 200,000 workers in Mexico City at which the free press was denounced by speakers. Labor leaders who spoke at the demonstration considered them to be enemies of the laboring class."

A free press denounced! Moscow, Berlin, Mexico City . . . ? It's something to think about.

* * *

Popular Trust

Fortune Magazine recently made a survey of popular trust in radio and newspaper reporting. One question asked was: "If you heard conflicting versions of the same story from these sources, which would you most likely believe?" The results were:

	Per cent
Radio Press bulletin	22.7
Radio commentator	17.6
Authority you heard speak	13.0
Newspaper editorial	12.4
Newspaper news item	11.1
Newspaper columnist	3.4
"Don't Know" or "Depends"	19.8

An eager radio spokesman has pointed to this table with evident satisfaction and has remarked on the high public esteem for radio newscasts which the survey indicates. A little more realistic, soul-searching analysis would be better for both radio and press. For if the poll is correct it affirms that when a news item is in dispute 78 per cent of the radio listeners distrust the radio and 88 per cent of the newspaper readers distrust the newspapers. This simply shows that most newspapers and most radiocasts have a long way to go to acquire a healthier public trust.

But pity the poor newspaper columnist. Nobody seems to trust him. When anything is in doubt 97 per cent of the public wants to look the other way. Only—only, did I say?—83 per cent distrust the radio commentator.

But what does it mean to the American people and to American journalism to see how easily the freedom of the press can be called into question and how readily newspaper and radio news reports can be called into doubt?

Public Trust

It means that newspapers too casually take their freedom for granted.

It means that readers too casually take their newspapers for granted, for that type of newspaper which is most supported will most thrive.

It means that we must see that freedom of the press is not the possession of newspaper editors merely but is the possession of a free people; that it is a public trust in private hands and if that public trust is not faithfully discharged, it will be lost.

It means that simply because the press of the United States is freer and fairer than any press in the world, it cannot thereby be satisfied nor consider its freedom secure.

And what, for example, of Mr. Ickes' basic complaint—that in three consecutive major tests, the national elections of 1932, 1936 and 1940, the majority of newspapers have proved themselves to be unexpressive of the majority sentiment of the country? This is an observation which certainly cannot be lightly dismissed. I would not lightly dismiss it. I would make these comments on it:

1. Just as the press is independent of Government dictation, so are the American people independent of any press dictation.

2. When the press has overwhelmingly advocated the election of one Presidential candidate, and the people have overwhelmingly chosen another, the most important conclusion is that the American people are practicing a resilient and independent democracy and when it happens three times in a row it suggests that there is nothing to fear from too great a uniformity of editorial policy among newspapers.

3. It suggests that the influence of the editorial page as an instrument of political leadership is waning but this does not necessarily mean that the editorial page is itself less capable or less qualified for that leadership. It means that there are today powerful competing media of mass communication with which the editorial page must share its influence, particularly the radio and the sound news reel.

4. It suggests that the newspapers will do well to indulge in a little self-examination and correction. Today too many people have cause to question too much that is published in too many newspapers. To provide a fair, factual and faithful news report is the first duty of the press, and whenever it distorts and falsifies the news, it injures democracy, it endangers its own freedom, it disserves its readers.

5. And let us face the over-all implication of Mr. Ickes' criticism frankly. The question is whether the press can rise above the vested interests of its economic position. In other words, when its economic self-interest conflicts with the public's self-interest, can the press champion the cause of the public rather than champion the cause of itself? Concretely, I mean this: When, a quarter of a century ago, the old New York World was undertaking a crusade against certain dubious Wall Street financial practices, the elder Joseph Pulitzer, after authorizing Frank I. Cobb to take the most vigorous and uncompromising editorial position pledged his editor not to consult him again so that if his own stock holdings were in any way disadvantaged, he would not be tempted to apply that test to his paper's editorial policy.

6. Newspapers can afford to expound the minority view if their motives are honest and their interests unselfish. But an honest editorial policy cannot thrive in the environment of dishonest news reporting. Unless the editorial page of American newspapers rests on the basis of fair, factual and faithful news reporting, then the editorial influence of the American press will wither. A newspaper cannot expect creditability for its views if it has not earned complete creditability for its news.

Outcome of Freedom

Freedom of the press is not a possession of newspapers for their special use and benefit. Freedom of the press is a possession of the people for their special use and benefit. Democracy is not the source of freedom; it is the outcome of freedom; it is the framework within which free men can live and work and worship. The freedom of the artist to create is not the possession of the artist alone, it is not the gift of a tolerant government; it is the possession of a free people; it is the essence of freedom itself.

Because an informed public opinion is an ally of democracy, freedom of the press is not merely a journalistic institution; it is a democratic institution.

Because an informed public opinion is an enemy of dictatorship, subjugation of the press is a totalitarian institution.

Therefore, a free press needs to be faithfully preserved and responsibly used by publishers and deeply supported by readers if democracy is itself to be preserved.

It gives us pause to realize that the publication of a series of articles such as this constitutes an act of liberty which is today denied to every newspaper in every totalitarian government.

Totalitarian government today is utilizing every channel of communication to suppress truth and to regiment thinking. The press, the radio, the news reel, the motion picture, the theater, literature, the arts and even the natural sciences are denied to every person and every idea except those approved by the state.

This means one thing. It means that in over half the world the propagation of ignorance—the propagation of falsehood and half-truth—has become an instrument of national policy.

It means that the propagation of ignorance is a means of government; is the totalitarian means of retaining power and exercising it.

Suppression and distortion of news constitute the rule of the totalitarian press.

Suppression and distortion of news constitute an exception and an offense by the democratic press.

Under dictatorship when one newspaper suppresses, all newspapers suppress.

Under democracy when one newspaper suppresses, another newspaper prints.

Under dictatorship there is only one propaganda, the Government's propaganda.

Under democracy there are many propagandas; there is a competition of propaganda; every channel of communication may objectively explore the truth; that is their duty. The people may choose. They do.

The destruction of the freedom of the press has not merely deprived newspapers of their journalistic freedom, it has deprived the people of their rights as free men. When freedom of the press goes, democracy does not long remain.

It is for this reason that readers of newspapers and publishers of newspapers, radio listeners and radio proprietors, those who attend movies and those who make movies, the practitioners of the arts and the patrons of the arts must ever realize that freedom needs constant protection by constant use; that the only defense of freedom is the better use of freedom.

Fair Play Standard

But there is more to democracy than access to the truth. There is the need of using knowledge patiently, positively and constructively. Many forces contribute to an informed public opinion but effective democracy urgently needs also a standard of fair play and an impetus to reason and compromise, a criterion of democratic behavior.

May it not be the new and needed role of the free press in the United States to raise up that standard and to provide that criterion, in order that American democracy may function with greater force and fairness than ever before?

Every channel of communication, every media of our whole culture—your newspaper, your radio, the book you were reading, the play you attended last week, the movie you saw last night—must contribute to keeping clear the issues for decision. But clear for whom? For you and for me, and in the final analysis it is you and I who, in our own thinking, our own values, our own motives, must keep the issues of democracy clear for decision.

The greatest contributor of all to that clarity—that clarity of purpose and decision—is democracy's supreme support and safeguard, the freedom to worship God in our own way. In the view of Dr. Thomas Mann, one of the world's greatest living thinkers, democracy in its highest concept must be seen as the expression of Christianity.

"Freedom, truth, justice, reason, human dignity—what is the source of these ideas which are the support and mainstay of our existence and without which our spiritual life would crumble? Whence do they come if not from Christianity which has made them the law of the world?"

Democracy is as dependent upon the spirituality of its people as a ship is dependent upon its rudder. Only as the motives and acts of men are freed from greed and fear can democracy attain its fullest possibilities. Public opinion is capable of impelling untold reform but public opinion is neither effective nor secure without the impulsion of spiritual thinking, without the providence of the one Mind.

Dr. Mann's Appeal

This, then, is Dr. Mann's appeal to America at this hour of crisis:

"Truth, justice, Christian civilization, democracy. In my purely esthetically determined youth, it would never have occurred to me to deal in such terms. Today I pronounce them with a wholly unexpected rapture. For the position of the spirit has changed upon earth in a peculiar way.

"May America stand forth in an abandoned and ethically leaderless world as the strong and unswerving protector of the good and the godly in mankind. I salute America as a country that is conscious of its own human inadequacy but knows what is good and what is evil; that despises force and untruth; a country that perseveres in a faith which is sound and utterly necessary to life—faith in goodness, in freedom and truth, in justice and in peace."

As never before in history, the whole world is in a state of human flux. The issue is soon to be decided and we can decide it so that the greatest good the world has ever experienced will be ours.

Another article on this subject will appear Monday.

Naziism Offers Study in Contradictions

Continued from Page 1

of Warsaw as part of a general and still operating plan to wipe Poland as a Nation off the face of Europe.

Intelligence Is Abstract

As individuals they are intelligent. But to an unusual degree their intelligence is exercised as an abstraction which declines any challenge to essentially unintelligent public policies.

German women dress as western Europeans. But a German man never feels as self-confident or powerful as when he is wearing the heavy boots of eastern Europe. Herr Hitler put boots on his storm troopers and immediately mild shop clerks and hotel waiters acquired the arrogance of Hungarian nobles and brutality of Russian Cossacks. The German High Command wanted to put the Army in shoes, but it had to bow to the fact that a German soldier does not feel like a fighting man unless he wears heavy boots. Even sailors often wear them on shore.

During the last century Germany acquired the morals of Victorian England. But under the Nazi regime it has lapsed back into the amoral laxity of imperial Rome at its most degenerate stage. The social stigma on illegitimacy has almost disappeared—with Nazi encouragement and general public acceptance.

They have a passion for progress in the material sciences. But they are capable of using it, as they are today on a mass scale, to relieve their hospital facilities of the aged, insane and infirm, with a strong suspicion of personal gain entering into the process under the pseudo-scientific label of "mercy killings."

They are realists. They think of all wars and every war as William Tecumseh Sherman conceived the march from Atlanta to the Sea. Yet they are escapists. Any ordinary German forced into contact with a concentration camp is horrified by it. They all know the camps exist. But they close their minds to it if possible and shun any thought of trying to do anything about it. They like to pretend that such things don't exist.

Yearn to Be Respected

They lack imagination. It is impossible for them to put themselves in the place of Poles or Czechs or Norwegians. Yet they have produced Wagner and Goethe and revel in the works of both today.

They yearn to be admired, respected and even loved by the outside world. And yet they do the things which make them the most hated Nation on earth — and wonder why they are so hated.

It is literally true that the great majority of Germans do not understand why a Dane or a Netherlander should feel resentment over the fact that his country has been overrun by German soldiers, his life controlled by the Gestapo, his high standard of living destroyed to help feed the German war effort. The German is inclined to regard the resentment and recalcitrance of the Dane or the Netherlander—if the German ever stops to think about it—as just a peevish refusal to recognize the superior merit of Germany's New Order for Europe.

Now delve back into the mists of German folklore and mythology. In the deep forests of the north the early German tribesmen evolved the characteristics, the thought processes and the emotions which have come out in Naziism after centuries of subjection to a superficial layer of western, Christian civilization.

The roots of western civilization go back through Christianity to the religions and folklores of the Mediterranean in all of which runs a constant thread of confidence in the ability of man to work steadily and through his own volition to something higher and better—a basic belief that man could choose and improve his own destiny.

The roots of German civilization go back to a profound fatalism—a feeling that some force even more powerful than their pagan gods was driving them to epic adventures which end in what?—destruction. Wagner's great cycle of "The Ring" ends in annihilation. Valhalla, founded on treachery, greed, theft and exploitation, comes crashing down in the funeral pyre of its hero. The members of this community had known from the beginning that they were predestined for extermination and yet played their role through to the end fascinated by the spectacle of their own inevitable destruction.

Wagner's Influence Significant

The importance of Wagner in Germany's cultural life, particularly the fascination which it has for Herr Hitler himself, seems to have something profoundly significant in it. It is as though the German of today felt that he was predestined to play out his epic bid for world power, yet knew all the time that the treachery, greed and exploitation on which it is founded dooms it to ultimate destruction. He feels impelled despite this knowledge to play his role through, glorying in his own futility, fascinated by the majestic horror of what he is doing and what he must suffer.

From the black forests of the past and their mythology Naziism derives its tribalism and its racialism, its intolerance, its feelings that more civilized communities are the proper spoil of the more lusty German, its weird mystique of "blood and soil," its sense of fateful destiny, its envy of the more highly civilized which makes it destroy the thing it wants to be in the effort to attain it, and its deep inner urge to conformity.

Naziism also derives from Germany's tribal past the elements of its strength: its fellowship among the members of the tribe, the equalitarianism which is the greatest single source of strength in the German Army; its ability to accept its own peculiar point of view and close the mind to the other side of the story; its acceptance of the doctrine of the superior right of the German over conflicting interests.

Now add to these heritages of the past a more modern element in Naziism. Germany embraced the industrial revolution with more fervor than any other western Nation, even than the United States. France retains its deep suspicion of the machine and makes only grudging concessions to it. England took the machine but tried to pretend that it was still Elizabethan England, refusing to rationalize the meaning of industrialization into its social structure. But Germany, appreciating its significance to military power, embraced it eagerly and logically, converting the Nation into an integrated machine, making every aspect of national life serve a machine which in turn is harnessed to the urge to militarism and conquest.

Germany's Classic Period Ignored

Note in passing that Naziism skips from the tribal days in the forests to the modern industrial machine for its derivations. It passes over the great classic period of German culture and the vigorous period of liberalism which ended tragically in 1848 and in the emigration from Germany to the United States of those elements which almost succeeded in setting German footsteps firmly down the path of tolerance, decency and freedom.

Last of all, this Germany with its primitive tribal urge to conquest, its superb industrial machine and its searing inner conflicts, was seized in 1933 by a group of men who craved power, who knew precisely what they wanted to accomplish with power, who would stop at literally nothing to achieve their ends, and who were above all basically and primitively German. For the first time in modern history Germany was ruled by ordinary, elemental Germans—not by a dynasty or upper class strongly influenced by western civilization.

Germany began its march to unification under Frederick the Great, a King who showed his feelings towards his own country

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

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125	64.85	22.69	12.19	9.57	8.02
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	11.49	9.62
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Finland Sees Testing Time at Hand

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Finland, a year after the treaty which ended its war with Soviet Russia, finds itself today facing the longest and toughest stretch yet encountered in its uphill pull of post-war reconstruction.

Finnish official, relief and shipping sources here characterize the period now, when Finland is scraping the bottom of its food bin, and late summer, when the products of a new harvest will be available, as the testing time for Finland's "Sisu," its quality of courage and determination to live.

Finland, it was recalled, has made application to the United States Government for a loan for the work of rehabilitation, its original $30,000,000 in credits received through the Export-Import Bank having been exhausted. Meanwhile, Finnish relief agencies are pushing their campaigns, hoping to raise $7,000,000 to $8,000,000, the sum originally thought necessary to cover Finnish winter relief requirements.

Whether Finland will pull through the next harvest without serious hunger and suffering, Finnish sources here declared depends, in the present world set-up almost entirely upon the United States.

A Year After

The picture at the moment, one year from March, 1940, when the peace which ended the Soviet-Finnish war was concluded, has its brighter hues and darker shadows as seen by these groups. On the encouraging side are these factors:

1. Britain within the past month has relaxed its blockade with regard to Finland and is now granting navicerts for the passage of foodstuffs, clothing and other necessities through the blockade.

Moreover, each vessel is allowed to carry sufficient gasoline to move its cargo by motor truck from Finland's only available seaport, Liinahamari, within the Arctic Circle, down to the railhead at Rovaniemi. This relaxation is vital in Finland's present acute shortage of gasoline.

2. The American Red Cross, which in 1940 made approximately $2,000,000 available for Finnish relief, is adopting a policy of continued relief to the northern democracy.

3. With the imminent advent of spring, the pressing need for heavy winter clothing and fats will be somewhat lessened.

Unfavorable Factors

On the darker side the Finns see the possibility that the enveloping European war may crowd Finland's plight more completely from the front pages of the newspapers and out of the thought of the only nations able to assist them, besides affording Soviet Russia a possible opportunity for pressing further demands on the slowly recovering nation.

The low ebb of Finnish food reserves is visible in the present schedule of rations permitted the Finnish people as disclosed by For Finland, Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, today. Included in the list is the individual ration for meat, 13 ounces a week; for fats, six ounces, for sugar, one pound and 10 ounces a month, and for roasted rye coffee substitute, one-half pound every month. The meat ration will have to be reduced to six and one-half ounces a week in April it was said.

Freighters carrying foodstuffs and other relief commodities from the United States have been steaming regularly for Finland, but the present rate of shipping averages only three Finnish vessels of approximately 3,000 tons every two months. A few additional Swedish vessels are believed to be in service. However, to fill the estimated relief needs of Finland, which are placed at approximately 18,000 tons a month, one ship of 3,000 tons would have to leave America every five days.

Faster Buying Would Help

Faster buying of foodstuffs in the United States, it was stressed, would result in faster shipping. In this connection, it is believed that Finland is seeking a larger sum in its new loan than was advanced last year. Its application for non-interest-bearing credits is now being considered by the State Department and by commerce and banking officials at Washington.

Gains have been registered in Finland in the resettlement and relief of the 500,000 destitute refugees from territories ceded to Russia, but further funds, it was said, are still needed in the reconstruction of a nation in which three-fourths of the cities and towns were bombed and sometimes razed and in which one-eighth of the entire population was made homeless. The job also includes caring for 250,000 children deprived of one or both parents by the war and for 40,000 wounded soldiers.

Although Finland made payments on its post-World War debt to the United States promptly each June when they fell due, until war's devastation reached it—a persuasive point in obtaining American assistance today—Finnish relief and official circles have not publicized this argument.

Nazi Contradictions Reflect Age-Old German Conflicts

(Continued from Page 3)

by refusing to speak its language. It continued under a Hohenzollern dynasty which was neither wholly German nor wholly western. Then it experimented with western democracy which it never fully understood nor accepted.

Easily and perhaps understandably, therefore, Germany turned from the Weimar Republic to a new regime which relieved it of the necessity of trying to think out its political problems rationally, which appealed to latent basic German urges, which offered it pageantry and glory even by means which it shunned and to ends which it distrusted. At least Naziism was German. At least it was direct, authoritarian and drastically different. The German accepted it with a characteristic conflict of emotions—reluctance and relief.

High Level of Responsibility

But being German, Naziism has its own conflicts and contradictions within it. Some of it is brutal and inhuman. Yet it also has its humanitarian elements. It preached and practiced a new high level of social responsibility to the underprivileged along with pogroms and the concentration camp—the best of western civilization warring as always with the worst of eastern tyranny.

Naziism is revolutionary in the industrial sense and counter-revolutionary in the political and moral. Unless the world is going to reject the industrial revolution out of inability to adjust the life of man to the machine, it must accept much of the rationalization of industry which exists in Germany today just as it must reject and destroy the Nazi effort to suppress individual liberty if man is to retain his most priceless heritage as a free moral agent.

The Nazi care for the material well-being of youth is as fine a thing as the dishonest political indoctrination of youth is bad. The physique of the new generation in Germany is an imperative challenge to the democracies which have too long neglected the health of youth for industrial profit.

Began With Bismarck

Naziism is tyranny, but despite its tyranny the lowest economic classes of Germany enjoy material benefits which make their standard of living better today, even under war-time privation, than America's "underprivileged third" or the dwellers in England's "depressed areas." There is no real equivalent of the American or English slum in Germany. There is scarcely a factory in Germany which does not care for the material well-being of its workers to a degree equalled only in the most modern and enlightened American or English factory.

Much of this material advance in Germany cannot honestly be claimed by Naziism. It began with Bismarck's social reforms and attained its fastest rate of progress under the Weimar Republic. Naziism in its early years ignored needed housing programs for gaudy, but useless public buildings and party monuments. But it has retained those material reforms and carried them all forward to some extent. The motive was to increase Germany's industrial and therefore military power. But regardless of the motive, the thing itself is desirable.

That hundreds of thousands of industrial workers are physically better off in Germany than their fellow workers in the democracies is in itself no justification of Naziism. Nazi propaganda would like to have the world believe it is a justification and assiduously spreads this fiction. It is entirely false. There is no essential connection. The fact is that social progress had gone much farther in the Scandinavian democracies and in Switzerland and Czechoslovakia before the war than it has yet in Germany.

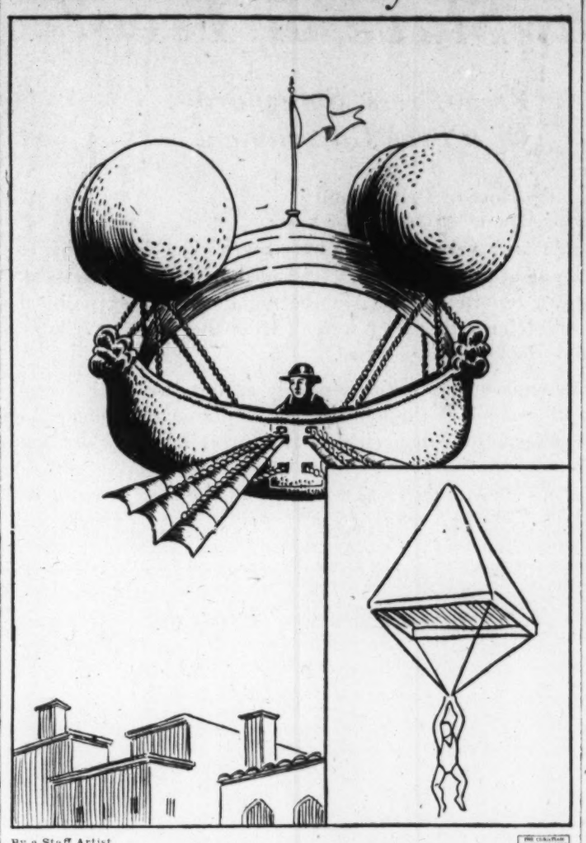
But Nazi Germany has taken social progress and furthered it because it makes Germany a stronger nation. If the democracies are to withstand Nazi militarism they must make equal and greater concessions to material human justice. They must not only make the concessions to be strong enough to survive as free nations, but they must carry them to the greater levels possible under democracy if democracy is to achieve anything like its true potentialities.

Naziism must be defeated if the arrogance of the Storm Trooper, the medieval brutality of the concentration camp and the unabashed plundering of a privileged gang is not to replace Christian civilization. But the importance of destroying these evil things in Naziism need not obscure the fact that there are some things in Germany, even under Naziism which would make the democratic countries sounder and better and happier places to live in.

Naziism's most appealing although falsest argument of self-justification is that it has initiated and fostered social reform. The surest way to discredit it would be for the democracies to prove, as they can prove, that greater strides forward can be taken under democratic forms of government.

Can a free United States and Nazi Germany exist side by side? This question will be discussed by Mr. Harsch in Monday's article.

Seventeenth Century Version



By a Staff Artist

Proposed Air-Boat and Parachute

An impression of what Prof. Francesco Lana's flyingboat, invented in 1670, with its four copper spheres, would have looked like. The boat would have had sails for navigation and the spheres would have been vacuums. Inset is Leonardo da Vinci's own drawing of his plan for a parachute.

Inventor of 1670 Flying-Boat Foresaw Menace to Cities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While mechanical geniuses of all ages have dabbled with the idea of an air machine, there was one inventor of a flying-boat around 1670 who remains largely unknown today, yet whose contribution might well be held up as a model for consideration by future inventors.

It cannot be said that the learned Francesco Lana of Brescia, Italy was a greater inventer than Leonardo da Vinci, whose models of airplanes and parachutes were backed by the closest calculations in physics, nor a greater visionary than the poet Gray of "Elegy" fame, who in 1737 dreamed of the "long-drawn battle in the skies."

But he was a greater humanitarian than all, for though he was sure he had invented a great flying-boat, he felt that humanity could not be trusted with such an invention and so refused to proceed with his plans.

Professor Lana's great work, Il Prodromo, published in 1670, proved him to be one of the greatest natural scientists of his day. While the book deals with all manner of new inventions, the fifth and sixth chapters contain a full discussion of aerial navigation, with full details of the invention of the flying boat.

This device consisted of four copper globes, each 25 feet in diameter, from which the air was to be extracted, leaving a vacuum. It was to be guided by triangular sails, or rudders. The inventor believed that, with the weight of the air removed, the ship would rise. Atmospheric pressure had been discovered in 1643, but unfortunately for the inventor, the exact pressure and specific gravity of the air was not known until two years after his book was published.

Owing to lack of money Professor Lana was unable to make practical experiments, but almost two centuries after, in 1843, a Frenchman named Marey Monge, built a machine on his specifications, which, however, failed to work.

The remarkable passage in Professor Lana's chapter on flight, which appears in quite a prophetic light in view of the experiences that have come to modern civilization, has been translated as follows:

"God will not suffer such an invention to take effect, by reason of the disturbance it would cause to the civil government of men. No city can be secure against such an attack. Ships may at any time be placed directly over it, and descending, may discharge soldiers. The same would happen to private houses and ships of the sea.

"It may overset them, kill their men, burn their ships by artificial fire-works and fire-balls. This they may do not only to ships but to great buildings, castles, cities, with such security that those who cast these things down from a height out of gun-shot, cannot on the other hand be touchced by those from below."

No doubt a more popular view at the time was that of the great English experimental philosopher of the seventeenth century, Robert Hooke, who, commenting on this passage, declared that he was not disturbed by "so Diabolical an Engine." He did not believe that airships would ever be capable of "doing any great harm . . . to the Civil and Peaceful Government of the World."

Dutch Dodge Nazi Bans

AMSTERDAM, Via Berlin (AP)—Food problems today in German-occupied Netherlands are reflected by the fact that most Dutch housewives have shelved their cookbooks because many of the ingredients listed no longer are available. Instead they collect current newspaper recipes. Some ingenious individuals, by the trial-and-error method, have arrived at satisfactory recipes, which are treasured as if they were rare bulbs.

As a result, methods of preparing foods practiced for generations have undergone changes, sometimes revolutionary. For instance, in most households the potatoes are boiled unpeeled. And the water therefrom is saved and, along with bits of vegetables, is converted into soup.

In order to save fuel, saucepans frequently simmer on the living-room heater. Gas and electricity are rationed. Coal is used frugally.

Some Consolation

But the housewife has the consolation of knowing that prices of rationed articles are more or less constant. Prices of unrationed articles, as they become scarcer, soar beyond the reach of most purses. On the other hand, wages cannot be raised without authorization of occupation officials.

In farming areas, where churns are sealed in accordance with rationing regulations for German-occupied Netherlands, some farmers have discovered that American-made washing machines can be used for illicit churning.

Thus some Netherlanders have found a way around the requirement that the milk must be delivered to dairies where the farmer can draw his butter rations.

To save fodder, farmers were ordered to slaughter one out of every five cows by the end of February. The program to grow more feedstuffs as well as food is being pushed actively.

Most Land Tilled

Reclamation of the Zuider Zee is being pushed. Decreased exports of bulbs have released more land for cultivation of vegetables. The breaking up of pastures for cultivation is encouraged by a premium system. All available space—in some places even the neutral ground on two-way highways—is being put under the plow and hoe.

Unlawful slaughtering and smuggling have made their appearance despite severe penalties.

There are dealers "somewhere in the Netherlands" who handle contraband butter, cheese, eggs, and meats. Many ruses are practiced to bring the commodities through control lines. Almost daily the newspapers publish stories of seizures by police and condemnations by the courts. New decrees provide heavy penalties for hoarding, smuggling, and profiteering.

Mere 90,000,000 Years

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Curator J. Leroy Kay of Carnegie Museum says he found one "slight error" in Walt Disney's Fantasia. The picture has a giant Tyrranosaurus Rex of the cretaceous period fighting a battle with a Stegosaurus of the jurassic period.

The periods are some 90,000,000 years apart, reported the paleontologist—but most people won't know the difference.

U. S. Puzzle: What to Do About Aliens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—The Department of Justice is trying to decide what to do with several thousand aliens whose deportation it has not been able to carry out because of world conditions.

At the beginning of 1941 there were 7,159 unexecuted deportations on the record books of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Difficulty of arranging passage and of getting necessary visas have been responsible for partial failure in enforcement of deportation laws.

Typical is the Justice Department's case against Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe Waldenburg Schillingfurst, accused of Nazi activity and ordered deported to Hungary, the nation of her citizenship because of failure to leave the country at the expiration of a temporary visitor's permit

Because of the British blockade, the Princess would have to be returned to Hungary by way of the Pacific. A visa will be required from each country through which she passes. The Princess is held in custody in San Francisco.

Those whose deportations have been temporarily delayed include criminals, persons of immoral character, and aliens here without valid visas. Some are being held in custody, others are out on bond or prison parole. In all cases the immigration and naturalization service keeps an eye on their activities.

Present inability of the United States to move a large portion of deportees from its shores was used last fall by the Alien Registration Division as an argument to induce persons here illegally to register and have their fingerprints taken.

Meanwhile, upset conditions in Europe have led an increasing number of persons to apply for and to complete requirements for United States citizenship

The number of applications filed for first papers jumped from 112,785 in the last six months of 1939 to 227,534 in the same period of 1940. Applications for second papers numbered 148,510 in the six-month period of 1939 and 276,926 in the 1940 period.

Naturalizations for the same periods were up from 98,570 to 119,450.

Could Canada Be Invaded? Danger Remote, Expert Says

By the Associated Press

OTTAWA, March 15—Holding that the danger of a successful invasion of Canada from Europe or Asia is extremely remote, even if Britain should be defeated, a new study of Canada's military position published by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs states that the Dominion can safely concentrate most of its military effort on aid to Britain, rather than home defense.

The writer is C. P. Stacey, Assistant Professor of History at Princeton University and an authority on Canadian military history and affairs, now is in London as a General Staff officer. His book "Military Problems of Canada" takes into account the military reverses of 1940 and stresses the vital importance to Canada of a British victory.

Mr. Stacey tells his fellow-Canadians that Canada's strategic position has improved enormously since the days of Napoleon.

In those days, and for a long time thereafter, Canadian military policy and strategy were concerned mainly with the possibility of invasion from the United States; and this involved defense of a far-flung boundary "perhaps the hardest in the world to defend effectively."

Between Two Oceans

Within the last generation, however, this theoretical danger has disappeared so completely that the defense of Canada against aggression means simply defense of seacoasts and adjacent regions.

Moreover, the two oceans which, in the days of sailing ships, were more of a highway than a barrier to wind-propelled warships, have become a really formidable obstacle to invasion from the sea, he says.

Mr. Stacey points out that, even a single raider with comparatively small fuel requirements, cannot remain on the prowl very long without assistance from friendly ships or bases.

As for the task of moving and sustaining a great invasion fleet of modern ships across the Atlantic or Pacific, the author says:

"The history of war since the technical revolution of the mid-nineteenth century affords no example of successful invasion executed across an ocean or a comparable body of water.

The Problem of Transport

"Even transporting an army to a friendly coast is a gigantic undertaking in modern times, as the United States learned in the World War "when they were able to move their troops across an ocean dominated by the Allies' vast naval superiority. Consider the difference in the case of an army moving against the coast of a powerful hostile country in the expectation of having to fight its way ashore and maintain itself after it has landed."

As for long-range "invasion" by air, the author concedes the possibility of constructing one or two bombers capable of crossing the ocean and dropping a few bombs as a "stunt" but concludes that "the only air menace that North America has to fear, for the present, is that of planes launched from ships, which is a lesser though hardly an unimportant matter. It is perhaps doubtful whether any European power would risk a large and expensive aircraft-carrier in a trans-Atlantic venture of this sort, for the risk of its destruction would be altogether disproportionate to the limited military damage it might be able to do."

Even all these difficulties confronting an enemy operating from across an ocean, however, would not alone guarantee Canada against attack, he says, and some facilities for home defense must be available to withstand even an enemy operating under enormous disadvantages of distance. But, he declares, when the British and United States fleets stand between any potential invader and the shores of Canada, the menace is reduced to the vanishing point.

Forced Repatriation by Reich Typified in Bessarabian Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — How Nazi agents "induce" German nationals living abroad to return to the Fatherland is seen in accounts now reaching here of the uprooting and forced repatriation of 88,000 Germans who had for centuries made their homes in Bessarabia.

Before Reichsführer Hitler made his pronunciamento in October, 1939, that resettlement of nationalities had been adopted as a German policy, German colonists in the former Rumanian province ceded to Russia—Germans who had become integrated through the years into the life of Bessarabia—had little inkling that they were to be made the instruments of Reich politics and deprived of their homes.

Within a month from the time Nazi agents first put in their appearance in Bessarabia for the purpose of carrying out the repatriation movement, these Germanic families found themselves living some hundreds of miles away in a land that few of them had even seen.

Typical of Migration Plan

The manner in which this mass exodus was carried out is typical of the similar forced migrations which have taken place, and are still taking place, throughout Europe today.

In early September, 1940, some 500 members of the German N.S.K.K. (National Socialist Motorized Unit) arrived in Bessarabia. They immediately began the task, with the aid of maps, the various units of Germans which were to be moved and which had already been formed into groups by the local Nazi political leaders.

The Nazi motorized units were mounted on motorcycles, dressed similarly to troops, with motorcycle caps, raincoats, goggles, and maps. They moved along the dirt roads of the province in squads of four and eight.

These motorcycle troops organized the Bessarabian Germans into columns, permitting them to carry with them only the meagerest of possessions, and allowing virtually no time in which to reach settlement of property left behind. Columns were divided up into sections which a certain number of the N. S. K K. commanding each section and set in motion.

Each night the returning Germans were kept together in camps, where rations were served from special food trucks.

Put on Board Boats

German agents speeded up the repair of wagons, in which many of the peasants traveled, in order to expedite the movement.

Of the total number of Germans moved, some 20,000 made the great trek across the plains of Bessarabia to Galatz, where they were put aboard boats and shipped up the Danube to Germany. About 33,000 were put aboard Danube boats at Reni, some miles down stream, and 20,000 at Kilea, near the mouth of the Danube. The remainder traveled by railroad.

Those who traveled by foot constructed pontoon bridges whenever it was necessary to cross rivers. The entire operation, which began on Sept. 23, 1940, was pushed to completion by Oct. 23.

Upon arriving in Germany, these Germans were put into temporary camps in various parts of the country, from which they could be integrated into labor service, or sent to occupy homes which had been seized from citizens of conquered Poland to make room for them.

New Passport Regulations

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 15 (CP)—Passport regulations for Canadians desiring to visit the United States will be changed as of April 1, the Passport Office of the External Affairs Department has made known.

At that date issuance of special one-year passports at a cost of $1 will be discontinued and the policy will be to issue passports which with renewals will be good for 10 years.

These will cost $3 when first taken out and will be good for two years. They may be renewed at two-year intervals at a cost of $1 for each renewal so that the life of the passport is 10 years.

Canadians wishing to obtain the regular passport, costing $5 for five years and renewable for another five years for $2 may continue to do so.

An official explained that the decision to discontinue issuance of special $1 one-year passports was taken because the emergency which existed last year when they were inaugurated now is past.

These passports were brought into being after the United States, with short notice, required Canadian visitors to produce a passport. Passport facilities were overtaxed with thousands of Canadians desiring to visit the United States and to meet heavy demand the simple one-year passport was issued.

Now, it was said, the Passport Division has been organized to meet all demands and the new 10-year passport for $7 has been brought into being for issuance after April 1.

One-year passports issued up to April 1 and good for one year from date of issue will remain in force until their expiration, an official said.

19,400-Ton Tanker Takes to Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Pa., March 15—Another large tanker was launched today when the steamer E. H. Blum, a 19,400-ton oil carrier, left the ways at the yards of the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company here. The new vessel, to be commissioned April 1, was named for E. H. Blum of Dallas, Texas, vice-president of the Atlantic Refining Company. It brings the fleet of that company up to 24 vessels.

The new vessel is a sister ship of the Robert C. Tuttle, and has a cargo capacity of 154,000 barrels of oil, carried in 27 tanks. Sea speed is designed to be 13.25 knots.

Iron Ore Deposit Found in Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — An iron ore bed, considered sufficient to supply the needs of Denmark for some years, has been discovered in a cliff, south of the town of Middelfart on the Fyen side of the Great Belt in Denmark.

The bed is supposed to contain about 34 per cent of iron, one half of the percentage found in the north Swedish beds, and covers an area of about 400 meters of the cliff.

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Scrap Ban Causes Crisis in Japan

By David Weile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANKOW, China—Japan's aim of self-sufficiency in iron and steel production is offset by apparently insurmountable obstacles. Intensive efforts in this direction undoubtedly will result in an increased production of both iron and steel. But, at the same time, as Governor Hoshino of the Japanese Planning Board has admitted, "the demand for steel has continued to increase." The gap between supply and demand bids well to continue, if not to expand.

American steel production is currently more than 6,000,000 tons a month. It takes Japan almost a full year to approximate this tonnage. This is significant since it indicates the great lengths to which Japan must go to maintain its position in a world in arms.

At the time of the United States embargo on the shipment of scrap iron last year, Japanese publicists gave voice to optimistic sentiments such as it "may prove a blessing in disguise" since it will force Japan to seek "100 per cent self-sufficiency in steel supply based on the East Asia prosperity sphere."

On the basis of scattered materials available, however, and they are few since statistics on iron and steel production are a military secret, there is sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that this self-sufficiency is not easily attainable. As former Commerce Minister Admiral Seizo Kobayashi pointed out in a conference in January, production plans are "easier talked about than realized."

Dependent on Imports

In 1936, the year before the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, Japan proper was able to supply only 13 per cent of its iron ore demands. Iron ore production in Korea and Manchuria showed better results, but these ore resources were not enough to cut down Japan's dependence on foreign countries for iron ore, pig iron, or scrap iron. As the Oriental Economist recently pointed out, during that year more than 60 per cent of Japan's steel output was obtained by melting imported scrap. Now Japan's main source of scrap iron (the United States from whom Japan imported about 90 per cent of its scrap iron) has been cut off.

This has led to efforts on the part of Japanese steel makers to produce steel using less scrap iron. Formerly the ratio of scrap iron to pig iron in making Japanese steel was 43 per cent to 57 per cent. Now it is claimed technically practicable to reduce the amount of scrap iron used in the making of Japanese steel to 30 per cent. This reduction, according to Japanese opinion, "barely reduces manufacturing efficiency and scarcely lowers the quality of steel thus manufactured."

Japanese sources claim further that their Government has stocked considerable quantities of scrap iron—enough for another year, according to one source. Whether this claim is optimistic or not, it is true that American hesitancy before applying the embargo on scrap exports to Japan enabled the latter to accumulate considerable stocks. As the Oriental Economist put it, "the American embargo on iron scrap was by no means a sudden thrust." Japan imported twice as much scrap from the United States during the year ending June, 1940, as in the previous year.

However, no matter how large these scrap iron stocks may be, they are not sufficient to solve the raw material problem of Japan's steel industry. Japan, therefore, is seeking energetically to increase the production of steel in its own smelters as well as in those of Manchukuo.

Japan's dependence on the Asiatic mainland for both iron ore and coal is admitted. The head of the largest steel corporation in Japan, Hachisaburo Hirao, stated at a recent economic conference with regard to coal production in Japan that they "have not obtained as good results as (their) frantic efforts might have netted (them)." He also voiced the opinion that China is "the solution of the coal problem in the future." "Iron," he continued, "is in the same boat. . . . We must look to continental Asia for our future supply of iron."

Increase in Manchukuo

Great increases in iron ore production in either Japan proper or Korea are not to be expected. Manchukuo, on the other hand, should be able to increase ore production. A Domei (Japanese News Service) report from that Nation claims that in 1940 there was a more than 20 per cent increase in iron and steel output as compared with the preceding year.

This may be true insofar as increased mining of the ore is concerned, but in view of a statement made by the Oriental Economist late in 1940, the production of pig iron from Manchurian ore has not been great. This prominent Japanese monthly reports that "the pig iron capacity in Manchukuo . . . has not been developed to its full extent. In fact, mainly due to an undersupplied condition in coal and other materials, half the iron-making facilities there are in a dormant state."

Nor has the exploitation of the Lungyen iron mines in Inner Mongolia, primary source of high-grade iron ore in China, progressed to the extent that Japanese publicity would imply. Japan's plans called for a production at these mines of more than 2,000,000 tons this year. They claim actual production to have been from 500,000 to 700,000 tons in 1939. But figures presented by Inner Mongolia concerning exports from that region reveal that less than 200,000 tons of iron ore were shipped that year. It is doubtful whether there was an increase in ore shipments last year, figures for the first half of the year (1940) indicating a decrease.

The problem of shipping Lungyen ore to Japan is not simple. Neither the railway, harbor, nor shipping facilities are sufficient to carry the amount of iron Japan desires. In addition, not only must the iron ore be carried, but the coal for production of the steel also must be brought from China.

Coal Supply Limited

Manchukuo's plan for increased pig-iron production failed to progress satisfactorily, as noted earlier, because of a tightness in the supply of coal. And in Japan itself, as the head of its largest steel plants recently noted, "at present we are up against a dearth of coal. Without sufficient coal and limestone we cannot turn ores into pig iron." A "slight shortage" of manganese also is admitted, but, it is claimed that this need can be met by manganese from the Asiatic mainland. "The Asiatic mainland" apparently is to provide solutions for all major problems facing Japan.

Japan seeks coal from mines of North China. An interesting sidelight is the fact that the major source of coal in North China is not under Japanese control. About half of North China's total coal production comes from the Sino-British Kailan mines. Why Japan has not taken over control of these mines remains a moot question. One explanation is belief that the mines would be sabotaged by Chinese workers, or wrecked by guerilla attack should they be placed under Japanese management. Most of the coal, however, is shipped to Japan.

Coal production in other parts of North China has increased to some extent, but by no means in keeping with planned production, nor in quantities sufficient to meet Japanese demands. The tightness of the coal supply bids well to continue. In Manchuria, the difficulties of last year in obtaining coolie laborers from North China unquestionably will be intensified during the current year since North China is restricting labor movements with a view of its own labor requirements. Such being the case, even small increases in iron ore, pig iron, and coal production are difficult to conceive.

Some Japanese circles are concerned with the possibilities of a more economic use of scrap, "so as to insure continued and even production of iron and steel materials." But other circles talk in terms of an increasing need of iron and steel, rather than the application of greater economy in the use of available iron.

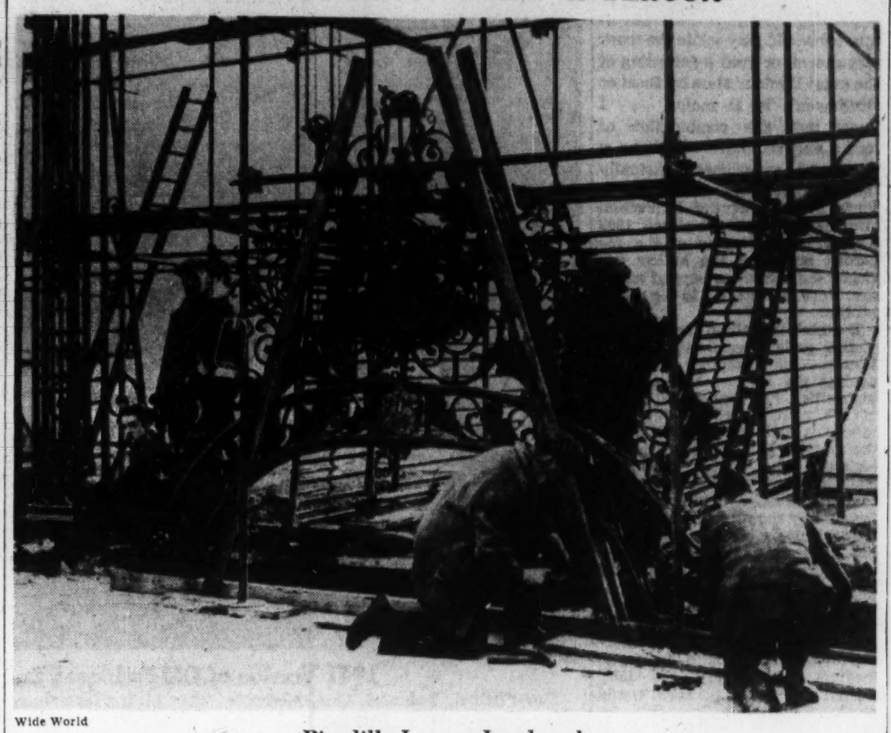
Huge Imports Required

In order to obtain some 2,000,000 tons of pig iron needed for one Japanese program of industrial expansion, at least 4,000,000 tons of ore must be imported—a quantity exceeding Japan's prewar annual iron ore imports. This means that more ships will be required to transport ore to Japanese shores. Therefore, it has been decided to increase the number of Japanese vessels by permitting a 20 per cent expansion in the use of steel for shipbuilding. Where the economy in iron consumption is to be carried out remains unknown.

Even granting the Japanese a tremendous ability for accomplishing great things in the realm of industry, their plans for developing iron mining and steel making face important obstacles. The existence of ores on the mainland does not necessarily mean they are easily available. Among the hard facts to be dealt with are insufficient power facilities, shortage of labor, insufficient rolling stock, lack of adequate port facilities, and not enough vessels to transport either the iron ore or the coal needed.

Japan may be able to increase its iron and steel production. But the achievement of self-sufficiency is unlikely in the face of a demand increasing more rapidly than the supply. Realization of this fact may influence Japanese leaders in the serious decisions they must make in the future.

Famous Gates Find a Haven



Wide World

Picadilly Loses a Landmark

Workmen dismantle the famous gates at the entrance to Green Park, Piccadilly, before removal to a place of safety for the duration of the war. Made about 1735, the gates stood originally at Lord Heathfield's house at Turnham Green. In 1837 the Duke of Devonshire acquired them for his Chiswick house. They were removed to Devonshire House and later to their present site. Passed by British censor.

Isolated Islanders in Bermuda Yield Homes for U. S. Bases

By the Associated Press

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Changes affecting both the homes and economic way of life of numbers of Bermudians are following in the wake of United States acquisition of naval and air bases in these islands.

Forty families will be obliged to move from land they have occupied for centuries, to make way for fighting ships, aerial and marine.

The St. David's islanders are affected principally, for 300 of the 450 acres which make up that island are to be turned over to the United States.

St. David's islanders are unique in their way of life. Many of them never have crossed the narrow strip of water which separates them from the former capital of St. George's Island. When the Severn Bridge was dropped across St. George's harbor some years ago, many crossed to view St. George's for the first time. But a greater number have not yet seen what the rest of Bermuda looks like.

Little Need for Money

St. David's islanders have lived quietly by themselves, finding little need for money as long as their crops of produce and Easter lily bulbs were good, and fish were plentiful.

Now comes the news that more than half of them—250 out of a total of 475—must leave their island home.

A meeting was held in St. David's the day after the announcement about the base sites was made in the Colony's House of Assembly. It might have been expected that the meeting would express indignation, but the Pequot Indian strain in the St. David's islanders kept them silent. They listened attentively as Lieut. Gen. Sir Denis Bernard, Governor of Bermuda, explained that a large section of St. David's had been chosen for base sites.

They accepted the announcement with no murmur of protest. They did more than that. At the instigation of S. Seward Toddings, one of their Representatives in the House of Assembly, they adopted a resolution declaring that they wished to express their "loyalty to the British Empire by accepting the sacrifices in a spirit of support for the ultimate winning of the war against Germany and Italy."

Home Search Started

The problem of finding new homes for the islanders is a big one, and a special committee has been appointed to handle it. Since the United States has not yet started work in St. David's, the matter is still undecided.

Now that the Americans have obtained Morgan's Island and Tucker's Island in the Great Sound for a seaplane base, the St. David's property is likely to remain in the hands of its original owners longer than was at first thought, because it is reported that the Great Sound base will be developed first.

Just what compensation the United States will pay to St. David's islanders, under the arrangements made with Great Britain, is not yet known, but it is expected that valuation of the area will be placed at well over a million dollars.

Meantime the town of St. George's is sleepy no longer. Every big Hamilton store has opened a branch there, and the St. George Hotel has been taken over by United States Survey officers.

How Germany May Be Shifting Economic Face of Seized Areas

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—An idea of how German activities may be changing the economic face of occupied countries is contained in an English translation of an article by Hans Baumgarten, appearing in Der Deutsche Volkswirt. . . .

Herr Baumgarten, at the invitation of the War Economy and Armament Board of the German High Command, took a trip through France, so his report may be considered an "official German account." . . .

It was known in Germany, said Herr Baumgarten, that the next war would be a total war, requiring a complete subordination of the national economy to war purposes. Accordingly, there was assembled in 1935 a German staff of war economists, later entitled the War Economy and Armament Board.

"When the French withdrew from the front line positions of the Maginot Line, it was the War Economy Board which immediately took over the plants in the coal districts of the Saar and directed the flow towards Germany of thousands of carloads of coal and other materials and goods," he declared. "In the Saar district the board had organized a mining unit, an electrical unit, and a unit for other economic tasks, all in preparation for further military operations in the west.

"The tasks of the war economy units," he continued, "were fourfold: To assist the fighting forces in all matters of an economic nature, to requisition stocks of finished merchandise as well as raw materials, to find out which industries could relieve pressure on German production, and, finally, to carry out the disarming of the conquered territories. . . .

"The armament command under experienced officer-economists, accompanied and followed the troops," Herr Baumgarten said. "It prevented the flooding of mines and the wastage of raw materials by the troops, and it saw to it that the gas, water and electric works did not get, or remain, out of order. Such services aided in providing for the needs of the troops and for making available to Germany the economic resources of the conquered territories."

"In the Hennegau, 400 coal mines and metal-working plants had to be put in working order. Wherever stocks of materials and goods could be traced down, the sign 'confiscated by the army high command' had to be put up at once and not a single piece was lost thereafter. . . .

"Several thousand machines and over 160,000 tons of raw materials have been transported to Germany by the economic units, all with the sole aim of final victory. Victory is served by a policy which combines the most efficiency with the greatest speed and maximum utilization of materials and productive facilities. If a machine located in France can be made to fill orders for the German economy, it would probably be expedient to leave it on the spot, where materials and labor are available, rather than transfer it to Germany. Every machine in the occupied territory which works for Germany will relieve congestion in transportation, and, at the same time, will provide employment and thus insure law and order. A golden mean must be found between transportation of supplies and machines into Germany and the utilization of French productive facilities for German orders. There is the further fact that a contented French population is in the interest of the German armed forces."

"The present war, if practice follows philosophy, may reap great changes in world economy—even greater changes than those thus far seen. . . ."

Nazi System for Japan?

TOKYO, March 15 (AP) — The newspaper Asahi predicted today that major political and governmental changes would occur in Japan April 3, and reliable sources said possible developments included establishment of a single party and Government control of all basic industries.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the newspaper said, would head a "Great East Asia League" with a program described as distinctively Japanese but modeled on the totalitarian system developed by Italy and Germany, Japan's Axis partners.

Prince Konoye is head of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and well-informed sources declared a new single party might stem from that organization, which now is said to be undergoing drastic reorganization. Members entertaining radical theories are being weeded out or forced into minor roles in favor of more totalitarian-minded members.

[Reports of an imminent change in Japan's governmental structure have circulated for some time. As long ago as last August Premier Konoye instructed his planners to work out a non-party system to "unite the total energies of the State and the people." That was before Japan linked herself to the Axis.]

British Train Invasion Units

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Britain was disclosed today to be equipping invasion troops for use against both Germany and Italy.

These units would be landed by armored invasion barges carrying some 50 men each. The fronts of the barges are something like a steel shield with 18 portholes for fast-firing guns.

The water-borne troops would be protected by co-ordinated barrages from naval guns and attack bombers.

An observer put together a picture of the invasion force from details disclosed during maneuvers against mock invasion troops a month ago and given out piecemeal in connection with the recent raid on Lofoten Island off Norway and parachute descents on Italy.

These observers pointed out that development of an amphibian shock force would make possible quick transition from active defense to offense when the time comes.

That time, they say, will be when the British Air Force achieves such technical and numerical superiority that it can bomb Berlin in daylight day after day without exceptional proportionate losses.

Although publication of details of the training and equipment of the invasion troops naturally is forbidden, it is permitted to say that they have exceptional fire power.

It was not disclosed whether amphibian or air-borne tanks had been constructed.

It is known that the men composing the invasion units have been picked from the best physical specimens in the British and Allied Armies.

One recent test required members of a "shock" unit to make a forced march 20 miles and charge up a hill at the end.

The men are trained to go 24 to 48 hours without sleep and live for days on "iron" rations.

Gives $100 for Defense —Pays No Income Tax

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—A married man who was exempt from the income tax has sent a $100 check today to Collector V. Y. Dallman with this note:

"I am a married man with an income of less than $2,000. I want to do my part for national defense, so I am mailing check for $100 and intend to do so each year as long as I can afford it."

Mr. Dallman said he would send a copy of the letter to President Roosevelt.

Briton to Lindbergh: 'So We've Gone Soft'

By the Associated Press

London, March 15

Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, told a Leicester audience last night:

"I had a great friend called Colonel Lindbergh.

"Before the war he said to me: 'You are a fine people but are getting soft.'

"After every raid now I have the great pleasure of sending him a postcard saying: 'Do you still think we are soft?'

"He doesn't answer these postcards, but I like sending them."

Mr. Nicolson was Charles A. Lindbergh's landlord when the American flier resided in the ancient timbered house, Long Barn, at Sevenoaks, Kent.

John Roosevelt Gets Navy Post

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, has received an officer's commission as Ensign in the Navy's Supply Corps, the Navy announced yesterday.

The last of the President's four sons to be made an officer in one of the armed services, he will be ordered to active duty soon.

Mr. Roosevelt was formally commissioned March 13, officials said. He applied for a commission in the Reserve Corps about a year ago, they added.

The date for the start of his active service has not been set, but officials said his first assignment probably would be to the Naval Finance and Supply School at Philadelphia.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., the President's third son, received orders to duty aboard the destroyer Mayrant, effective April 3. Commissioned more than two years ago in the Naval Reserve, he likewise holds the rank of Ensign, lowest in the naval official hiararchy.

James, the eldest, is a Captain in the Marine Corps Reserve, serving a year's active duty, and Elliott is a Captain in the Army Air Corps Specialist Reserve on active duty at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Harmon, Football Star, A Movie Star at $15,000

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Tom Harmon, all-America halfback from the University of Michigan, has signed a $15,000 contract to star in a single picture for Columbia Pictures — "Harmon of Michigan."

Jack Cohn, Columbia Vice-President, said the picture, featuring football, would be built around the general activities of the star himself.

Mr. Harmon said he still was looking forward to a radio sports broadcasting career and would not play professional football.

Air Raid Victims Get Free Advice On Valuations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — For some years free legal advice has been dispensed in large English cities to poor people unable to afford lawyers' fees. Working on a rota basis, solicitors attend at centers where nonpaying clients may table their problems.

A similar service has sprung up here for poor people who need professional advice to negotiate a fair settlement of their claims under the Government scheme for compensation for loss or damage caused by enemy action.

The ordinary laymen, in many cases, finds it desirable to seek professional guidance from auctioneers, surveyors, and estate agents, and pays for this service. To help those unable to afford the usual fees for professional advice, auctioneers and surveyors in this city have got together and formed "The Poor Man's Valuer Association."

Representatives of such firms attend at the Estate Exchange twice a week and help poor people to complete and lodge claim forms. Over a period of one month, following heavy air raids, the association gave free advice in about 200 cases and it is likely that this much-appreciated service will be adopted in other cities.

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The Divided Family

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The influence of the arts on one another has an interest both immediate and historical. Indeed some claim that there is always one art which predominantly voices the outlook and values of a particular period, and so affects all its art expressions. One of the most obvious and possibly the strangest example to be found in musical history is the extraordinary influence exercised by romantic literature on the music of the first half of the nineteenth century. The strangeness lies in the fact that as a medium, music is very much nearer to the plastic arts than to literature.

At one period artists and craftsmen worked in daily collaboration with their fellows who used different mediums. Not only was there a common source of inspiration but each art supplied nutriment for the others. There is a charming tale of a little child who, sitting for the first time in his life in a Gothic cathedral, was awestruck by the great rose window facing him. Suddenly the organ pealed out and it seemed, the child said, as if "the window spoke." That would have delighted the craftsmen of Chartres. The Gothic cathedral of the thirteenth century was a focal center for architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and drama—in the form of sacred mystery, morality, and miracle plays—and even the dance, on which subject, by the way, a quite extensive bibliography is available for the curious. Architecture, in which form and function are one, was the "key" art. And here it is worth recalling that Hegel defined music as architecture translated or transposed from space into time. To Goethe architecture was "silent music."

* * *

But the two centuries that followed—the long prelude to the Renaissance—brought a gradual secularization of the arts. The sister muses left the sheltering walls of their medieval home to follow independent paths and in course of time forgot that they belonged to the same family—a domestic scandal apparently unknown in the East. Sometimes they meet in the theater; the Elizabethan masque, the elaborate décor of the Italian opera stage of the seventeenth centuries, and, only yesterday, the Russian Ballet of Daighileff, may be given as instances. But such rare family reunions are all too brief and never quite complete. The theater has proved a poor substitute for the medieval cathedral.

It has been said that the further the painter or the poet gets away from literature, the nearer he comes to music. This is true, of course, of all the plastic arts and certainly applies to the musician himself. The reciprocal influences of painting, literature, and music are plainly evident in the French Impressionist and Symbolist movements. There we see literature trying to get nearer to music by stressing the relations of sound and rhythm: in other words, by transforming vowels into musical tones that "ring and chime and toll." To the dismay of the literal, matter-of-fact literary reader, literary logic is replaced by musical values.

What of today? Leaving the general for the particular, we find the painter Picasso claiming a "musical" approach to pictures. "Everybody wants to understand painting," he expostulates, "why don't they try to understand the songs of birds? Why are they content to love the night, a flower, everything around them, without seeking to understand such things? . . . Those who try to explain a picture are most of the time on the wrong track."

* * *

A very similar protest may be found in the recent autobiography of that famous and much-discussed sculptor, Jacob Epstein. He says: "People do not take into account that the artist thinks in form, as a musician in sound, and to ask him to explain himself or translate his work in language is not only unfair but unnecessary. Surely the best communication of the sculptor or the painter is through his work and in no other manner." In this autobiography the language of form "in all its variety and astonishing wealth" is constantly related to the language of music. Unlike many plastic artists, Epstein has realized that form cannot only be seen but heard—musicians hear form but often fail to see it.

Of his "Consummatum est," a work directly inspired by Bach's B Minor Mass, he says: "Instead of writing about it, and people standing about talking, arguing, disputing . . . there should be music, the solemn Mass of Bach." In another place he writes: "I have often, when showing my larger works, wished that for once only a quartet would play while the work was shown, or even a recording of the great B minor Mass by Bach or Beethoven's in D major. . . . I know that this combination of music and sculpture would be a wonderful experience." Actually the same idea was carried out in Paris in 1939 at the Exposition "Ballets Russes de Diaghileff 1909 à 1929." The playing of the recorded scores of the ballets enriched the exhibition beyond measure. Here is a pointer to big possibilities.

Epstein's rebellion against the picture gallery recalls that of Van Dieren — his composer friend — against the concert hall and its vulgarities. The chatter and posing of the picture gallery, the personalities and hollow applause of the concert hall often offend the serious artist, who, naturally enough, wants to see the values of his work heightened rather than lowered by the surrounding atmosphere. This problem, of course, did not exist for the thirteenth century artist—neither did the schism between serious and popular art now so apparent in music.

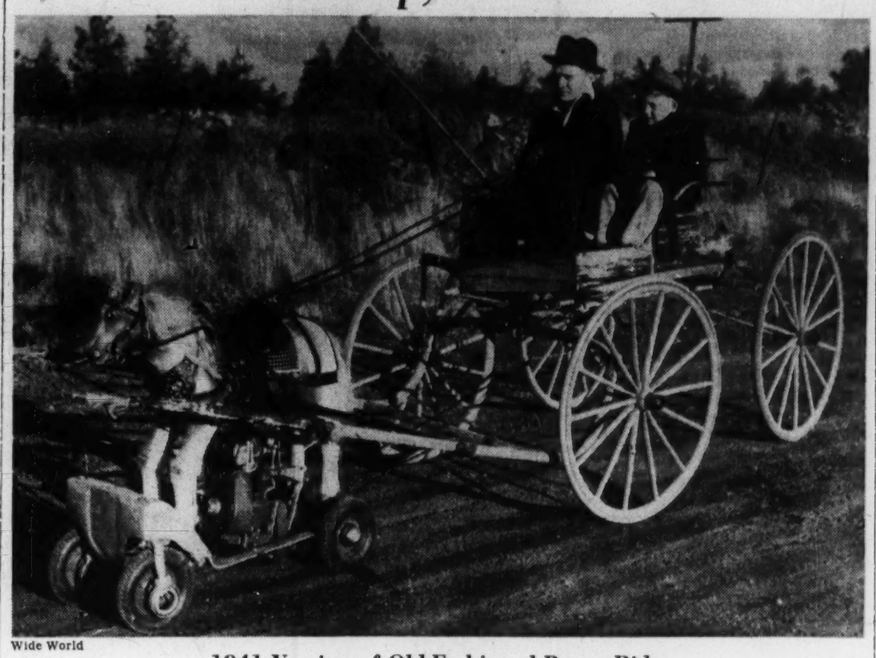
A closer relationship between the arts would enrich all and counteract those aberrations in the use of medium which lead the laity astray. Few today, perhaps, would go to Sir Joshua Reynolds for guidance, but of painting he wrote: "To enlarge the boundaries of the art, as well as to fix its principles, it is necessary that that art and those principles should be considered in their correspondence with the principles of other arts, which, like this, address themselves primarily and principally to the imagination."

St. Louis Redcaps Can't Get Back Wages

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15—Federal Judge George H. Moore held here that Redcaps at Union Station come under the provisions of the Wage and Hour Act but are not entitled to recover back wages from the Terminal Railroad Association because their tips amounted to more than the minimum wage guaranteed by the Act.

The case was submitted to the court on an agreed stipulation by both parties. It was shown that the minimum wages due the men was $45,490 and that they had received $55,157 in tips.

'Giddap, Dobbin!'



Wide World

1941 Version of Old-Fashioned Buggy Ride

Roy Shelton, Redmond, Ore., mechanic, takes his son for a "buggy ride" in his new-type automobile. The "horse" actually develops one horsepower, Mr. Shelton says, and gives the driver all the thrills of driving an automobile and horse combined. The "horse" pulls the wagon at 15 miles an hour. Reins direct motions of the vehicle. Gas feed, gear shift, and brakes are in the wagon. One gallon of fuel is said to be enough for a day's run. The driver never has to shoe his horse, but sometimes changes a tire.

TNEC Seeks Federal Power Curb

Continued from Page 1

that in America industrial progress of a most remarkable character has been accomplished. The American standard of living exceeds that of any other Nation or of any other era. The majority of the people enjoy luxuries which were denied to the wealthiest and most powerful only a few years ago. What, then, is the problem to be faced? Senator O'Mahoney puts it this way:

"Yet while this is true, it is also clear that the standard of living today is much more unstable than it was in the time of our grandfathers. A much larger proportion of the people of our time are dependent for their livelihood upon conditions, agencies and tools over which they have no control than at any time in our history."

Senator O'Mahoney's own conclusion is that free enterprise is threatened and the economic system rendered unstable by the overwhelmig concentration of economic power in the hands of vast corporations which have become larger and stronger than the States which would theoretically have control over them.

Restrictive Practices Blamed

"The present conditions from which we suffer," he concludes, "have been brought about largely by restrictive practices, the chief object of which has been to restrain production and maintain price.

"Combinations and agreements in restraint of trade have always revolved around these objectives and were to be found in commerce long before the corporation attained its modern power. They are more disastrous in their effect now because of the high degree of concentration of economic power."

Senator O'Mahoney cites a large array of data to illustrate what he considers to be the extent the conduct and control of modern industry has moved away from individuals and gone into the hands of large organizations with the result that "neither the people, as individuals, nor through their local governments, are able to cope with them."

He mentions that there are only ten sovereign States which have within their respective borders property valued at more than the assets of either the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company or the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. He also cites such statistics as these:

"Corporations now do from 60 to 65 per cent of the total volume of business in the United States."

"Today 96 per cent of all mining is carried on by corporations leaving only four per cent for individual enterprise."

"In transportation all but 11 per cent of the business is carried on by corporations."

What To Do?

"In manufacture, which produces 24 per cent of the total national income, all but eight per cent is carried on by the corporate unity."

"Of all business wealth in this country 78 per cent is owned by corporations."

"It is revealed by statistics of income that 228,721 corporations, each with total assets of less than $50,000, reported less than one and one half per cent of all the total assets of all reporting corporations although they constituted 55 per cent of the total number.

"On the other end of the scale the 394 largest corporations, although they constituted less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total number reporting corporations, owned almost 45 per cent of all corporate assets."

"Fully one-half of all corporate stock dividends are received by less than 75,000 persons of the 130,000,000 who inhabit the United States. That is to say, less than one per cent of all American corporate stockholders are beneficiaries of one-half of all the dividends paid in this country."

What to do about it? Judgments will no doubt differ and undoubtedly Senator O'Mahoney's suggestions will stimulate divergent discussion as they will probably form an important part of the TNEC's final report and recommendations.

National Charters Urged

Specifically the TNEC Chairman advocates national charters for national corporations "in order that these agencies may have a definite and a free place in our economy and local business may be differentiated and protected from national business.

He urges that a national conference be called by Congress of the various organizations, representative of business, labor, agriculture and consumers, which might "concentrate public thought and action on the objectives on which there is general agreement instead of, as now, on the objectives concerning which there is only misunderstanding, suspicion and disagreement."

Senator O'Mahoney, recurring to his thesis that the evils of big government must be avoided, supports his proposals with these arguments:

"For two generations, the concentration of economic power and wealth has proceeded at such a pace that the welfare of the masses in agriculture and industry has been seriously jeopardized. Small business has been swallowed up by big business and big business is now confronted with the danger of being swallowed up by government.

"The way to reverse this trend is not to be found in further expanding the powers of government, nor in releasing big business from so-called 'government-interference.' The only remedy to save a democratic economy is to be found in making the economy democratic. If we are to avoid an all-powerful, central government, we have no recourse but to re-establish and encourage free, private enterprise, that is to say, private enterprise which will be free from the arbitrary control of private organization as well as of public organization.

National Rule Proposed

"The first and most necessary step is to recognize that we must have a national rule for national business. We must be able to differentiate between that business which is naturally and properly national in scope and that business which is naturally and properly local in scope.

"If we desire to have business carried on by collective units, and it must be carried on thus in the modern world, then we must find the way to make these units thoroughly democratic. Economic freedom and political freedom go hand in hand.

"Neither can survive without the other, and since it must be acknowledged that in a republic the government of all the people must be able to speak for all the people, then we have no recourse except to have that government define the rights, duties and responsibilities of the organized agencies which conduct and control the commerce on which its citizens depend for employment and income.

National Charter System

"It is idle to think that the huge collective institutions which carry on our modern business can continue to operate without more definite responsibility toward all the people of the Nation than they now have. To do this it will be necessary, in my judgment, to have a national charter system for all national corporations.

"The maintenance of free, private enterprise demands first of all that small enterprise should be effectively protected against attack by what we call monopoly. The big company which crushes its small competitor by underselling, that is to say, by selling at a loss, commits the unforgivable economic sin. That is not competition. That is economic war.

"I see no other way to avoid the continued expansion of government debt and the continued expansion of government control over private business except through a national charter system. Such a system would make unnecessary the creation of new boards and commissions because it could be used to define so clearly the responsibilities and the duties of all national corporations that discretionary regulation would be unnecessary."

Fair Federal Aid for Aged Being Mapped in All States

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15 — Broad extension of the social security program will be the first big social reform move of the New Deal in the third Roosevelt term of office, according to present plans.

Mr. Roosevelt said definitely at his press conference yesterday that he expected such legislation this spring, but did not specifically elaborate the proposal.

It is learned, however, that Mr. Roosevelt has decided definitely to modify and probably scrap the existing system of matched grants with the states for indigent elderly people, and to substitute a new system which will make the average of payments more generous and uniform over the 48 states. At the same time a start will be made toward bringing under the contributory Federal insurance plans some of the millions of workers in domestic service and farm work now excluded from their benefits.

South to Benefit

Fitting together Mr. Roosevelt's brief comments and the developing background of the situation in which his advisers have been interested for months, it is believed that southern states will be particularly benefitted by the prospective changes. While this is good politics from a Democratic Administration standpoint, the political aspect has little if anything to do with the program, it is understood.

At present, in Arkansas, for instance, the State feels it can afford to put up only $3.50 a month to pension indigents over 65 years of age. With the 50-50 system of Federal matched grants the Treasury contributes a similar $3.50, so the total grant is $7 a month. In wealthy California, on the other hand, the State now puts up about $18, which is doubled by the Federal contribution, making a total of $37.91 for some 146,685 elderly persons compared to only $7 a month for Arkansans in the same category.

Accidental residence on one side or another of geographical lines makes a great difference. For example, the sum paid in the District of Columbia is $25.36, while across the line in Maryland the same man would get only $17.62 and on the other side in Virginia only $9.85.

Flat Rate Proposed

Now a partial solution for these inequities has been worked out. The Federal Government will drop the 50-50 basis of contributions, and accept the realistic approach that some states, like some persons, are poorer than others. The new formula will be based on a state's per capita wealth, from which will be estimated a "fair" contribution. If this sum is put up then the Federal Government will make a flat contribution, probably about the same for all states though difference in living costs may be considered. The flat figure of $15 frequently is mentioned. Instead of getting $7 in Arkansas the sum would be raised to $18.50. A flat $15 to all needy persons would add only about $125,000,000 to the present $245,000,000 annual cost of the Federal Government.

Parallel with State-Federal aid for indigent elderly, there is the contributory insurance system for workers. Farm workers and domestic servants are now excluded from this old-age insurance scheme. Mr. Roosevelt said he hoped to broaden the coverage here, a little year by year.

The Federal Security Agency, it is known, started a quiet survey early in January in Baltimore, Md., as a testing laboratory to see what difficulties would occur in bringing domestic servants under the scheme.

U. S. Explores Food Relief; British Demand French Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—President Roosevelt is exploring with heads of the British Government the advisability of making a food deal with Unoccupied France and Spain.

Conditions under which Britain would be willing to relax its blockade sufficiently to permit regular shipments of wheat and other staples to these two areas are now being studied by the U. S. Department of State.

According to reports from London, Britain, before acceding to French pleas for food, would like to see certain promises exacted from the Vichy Government.

1. Reiteration of the French pledge not to let the Germans obtain any of their warships or African bases.

2. More careful supervision to block Nazi infiltration into French Africa.

3. Assurances, coupled with American Red Cross or British supervision, to make sure that food sent to France or Spain will be used there and not drawn off into German-occupied countries to relieve the Nazis of their responsibility for the nations they are "protecting."

Red Cross Cargo Unloaded

Negotiations between the United States and Britain on French and Spanish feeding have been going on for some time. They were speeded up this week by the dramatic threat of the Vichy Government to attempt to run the British blockade with food shipments if they are not soon forthcoming.

Meanwhile the first American Red Cross ship to get permission to go through the blockade has just unloaded its cargo in Spain and in Unoccupied France. While the ship, the Cold Harbor, carried 4,500 tons of whole wheat flour to Spain, to Unoccupied France it took concentrated milk and medicines to be distributed, under agreement with Britain, only to children.

Admiral Darlan said in his plea earlier this week that his people's great need now is for bread. Though the food situation may be eased up a little during the coming summer, conditions are such that there still will not be enough food to go around.

Lack of Seed and Labor

The section of France not occupied by the Nazis is described here as a poor section agriculturally. Its chief occupation has been the growing of grapes for cheap wines. Peasants who could grow wheat find themselves handicapped by a serious lack of seed, fertilizer, or farm labor and of draft horses.

In addition to its normal population, the area has had to support several million refugees who have fled there to escape various Nazi invasions.

Both in the United States and Great Britain there is deep sympathy for the people of both Unoccupied France and Spain, but just as much uncertainty as to the effect feeding them might have on prolonging the war or lessening Britain's chances to win it.

Britain is apparently willing to agree to more widescale feeding if the United States demands it, but thus far there has been no disposition to press the British too urgently.

Statement by Bullitt

An outstanding advocate of French feeding is William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, who declared in a speech to the Women's National Press Club here this week that to withhold food from the unoccupied area is "utter folly" and "simply playing into Germany's hands."

Others feel that the United States made a mistake in sending wheat to Spain. They are fearful that Gen. Francisco Franco will merely laugh at this Nation's gifts and sign up with the Axis anyway.

The State Department is studying the proposed deal outlined by Great Britain with great interest. It may inaugurate a new age in diplomacy in which food becomes the prize.

None for Nazis

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—Britain would be willing to let almost any quantity of food for the unoccupied zone in France pass through its blockade if it could be certain it would "all go down the throats of Frenchmen," a spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Warfare said today.

The spokesman declared Britain would like to see all French residents in the unoccupied area properly fed, but said it could not permit food to enter France if it were going to benefit its enemies.

He asserted the Germans already were taking some French imports for their own use.

School Editors Get Pointers At Columbia Press Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—In an era when "the world has become a great news stage which somehow gets out of hand," newspaper editors, even of high school age, are not too young to join the movement to help the average reader understand what it is all about, according to speakers at the seventeenth annual convention of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association today. Nearly 3,000 youths from high school and college publications in 21 States are here to learn what is the challenge to their particular profession.

Alexander Uhl, editor of foreign news for the newspaper PM, addressed them today on the important changes that have come over newspaper work in a talk given at McMillin Theater, Columbia University.

"There was a time when we all believed completely in objective reporting," Mr. Uhl declared. "We still do believe in reporting facts as dispassionately as possible, but that is not enough. We must introduce new elements that are needed, the chief of which is the interpretation of news. Millions of words are pouring into the news offices each day. Because of that it is necessary to exercise judgment in selection and interpretation.

"In interpreting news, however, the press has assumed a very grave responsibility. This it can justify only by carrying out its obligations in an utterly reliable and trustworthy fashion. I am sure you will find that one of your functions is to treat the news dispassionately and interpret it so that the average reader can understand it better."

Co-operation With Radio

Mr. Uhl held that the hostility felt a few years ago by some newspapers toward radio news has lessened.

"Editors have come to realize that radio news has come to stay," he added, "and it is futile to fight it blindly. Newspapers are slowly beginning to co-operate with radio news."

As a correspondent for the Associated Press in Madrid, Mr. Uhl said he had been forced to become conscious almost overnight of the radio as a part of the social system, a process of government in a way he had never known it before. "There is a great challenge before young people today, as well as experienced newspaper persons, in learning more about the vast areas of this world which under present conditions are largely closed as news sources," he held.

"We know virtually little of what is happening in Soviet Russia, China, and India," he said. "Much has not appeared because of censorship. But the unknown is a great challenge to all of you. World journalism may change in the future in a way that may astonish us all."

Sectional Meetings Held

Youthful editors are gathered at sectional meetings and in small groups discussing how to improve the appearance and contents of the papers for which they are responsible back home.

Miss Dorothy Peterson, editor of the Nutmegger, mimeograph publication brought out by Danbury High School, Danbury, Conn., told how the gossip column if kept on a kindly, fun-loving basis will help sell any paper. She advocated an improvement in the general make-up, recommended that advertisements be reserved for pages other than those on which stories appeared.

John Graham, age 12, front-page editor of the Berkeley Crier, of Middletown, R. I., urged that photographs be widely used by the average newspaper. He said that "a bunch of news without pictures" was not attractive. Arthur Tadder, editor of the same publication, said that some newspapers could be improved by keeping advertisements off the front page. Monroe Hafter, editor of the Hamilton Headlines, Elizabeth, N. J., thought that the fault of many newspapers today is to "get a little windy and not make their news smart enough."

Good Faith in News

An address by Frederick T. Birchall, of the editorial staff of the New York Times, was an outstanding feature of the proceedings yesterday, the first day of the convention. Mr. Birchall urged general honesty and good faith in reporting the news, and in this connection quoted the late Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York Times, whom he described as "one of the great editors," when Mr. Miller was testifying before a congressional investigating committee.

"We appear daily before the the grand inquisition," Mr. Miller said. "It is one of the largest courts in history. Every morning at the breakfast table we are judged. If we were improperly influenced by anybody, there would be none so quick to discover it as the hundreds of thousands of our readers, and with that discovery our influence, our prosperity, perhaps our very existence, would end."

A newspaper without opinion would be a drab and uninteresting production, Mr. Birchall said, while on the other hand, an honest newspaper could not color its news and headlines to accord with its opinions.

Truth in Headlines

Moreover the public tendency was all toward demanding unbiased, uncolored news direct from the fountain head, displayed under headlines which faithfully summarized the matter presented beneath them, Mr. Birchall said.

He bade his hearers disregard utterly the idle gossip sometimes heard that newspaper opinions were influenced by their advertisers. Such, he said, had not been his experience. The merchant advertised his wares in a newspaper not because he agreed with its opinions—he might not do so—but because publication of his announcements brought him trade.

Awards of medals for highest honors and ribbons for first place were awarded by the Association to outstanding publications yesterday. Medalists for newspapers in senior high schools having an enrollment of 5,000 pupils were Campus of Adams High, Ozone Park, N. Y.; Hilltopper, Jamaica High, Jamaica, N. Y., and Tulsa School Life, of Central, Webster and Rogers High Schools, of Tulsa, Okla.

Little Cowpuncher, of Tucson, Ariz., won first place among the unique school publications, being published by the Sasco Ranch School there.

Actor Must Pay $75,755

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Tax Appeals Board has upheld a treasury claim that Oliver N. Hardy, Hollywood film comedian, owed $75,755 in income taxes for 1934 to 1937.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Bruno Walter and 'Don Giovanni'

By Oscar Thompson

New York

As the Metropolitan Opera season nears its conclusion, the new wave of conductor-enthusiasm continues to roll high. Bruno Walter's every emergence in the pit at the "Don Giovanni" of March 7 was a signal for a demonstration such as ordinariiy is reserved at the opera for a Flagstad, a Tibbett, or a Pons. He need scarcely have lifted his baton to nave been the hero of the afternoon. But thanks to his arduous rehearsal of what was largely a new cast—though Ezio Pinza remained as the Don—this performance of the Mozart masterpiece had the unity and integration of ensemble that so seldom is a talking point for the Metropolitan in the the comparisons that inevitably are made with opera representations that in happier times many Americans experienced abroad.

With the floor of the pit raised so that the usually concealed musicians were in plain sight, the conductor took care to bring out every significant detail of the orchestral score. Seated at a piano that made no pretense to being a harpsichord he himself played the chords that support the singers in the secco recitative. Not since the now rather remote time of Mahler has a Metropolitan "Don Giovanni" been so satisfying and so consistent in musical style. The good playing of the orchestra was a half of this; the responsiveness of the singers to Mr. Walter's desires the other half.

* * *

Unfortunately, the stage direction of Herbert Graf permitted or required of several of the principals much the same clowning that was characteristic of performances of other seasons when the stage was in the keeping of Leopold Sachse. Involved in this is the old issue as to whether "Don Giovanni" is the "dramma giocosa" that Mozart called it, or a species of opera buffa bordering on farce, as is contended by those who are less impressed by its tragic elements than by the catalogue song of Leporello. There is also the regrettable notion that in so vast a house no Mozart opera can make its comedy points register if played "straight."

Of the new character portrayals, the most admirable was the Elvira of Jarmila Novotna, which was right in looks, bearing, and vocal style, irrespective of an organ rather light for what was asked of it. The conductor saw fit to omit the "Mi tradi" air. The beautiful voice of Zinka Milanov was heard to advantage sometimes, but only sometimes, as Donna Anna. When the role called for agitation, her tones frequently were above pitch. Bidu Sayao sang very prettily as Zerlina, with looks to match. Much had been expected of Salvatore Baccaloni's Leporello. It did not fail in unction and his patter singing was delightful. But the voice sounded worn in the "Madamina" air and he went in more for laughgetting than was good for attentive listening to the score. The new Masetto of Arthur Kent, if it also erred on the comedy side, was well sung.

The familiar characterizations were Mr. Pinza's Don, Norman Cordon's Commendatore and Tito Schipa's Don Ottavio, the tenor rejoining the company on this occasion. All benefited from the general improvement in the musical style of the presentation. The energetic Mr. Pinza still fails to suggest the hidalgo in his athletic boundings about, and Mr. Schipa's voice is not all it was. Mr. Cordon's unusual stature is a pictorial asset in his embodiment of the stone guest.

* * *

Of some or much contemporary American music it might be said that it has everything but audience appeal. Conceivably some of the many vacant seats at last Sunday's Philharmonic - Symphony concert were not due to snow and slush. Yet the mostly American program conducted by John Barbirolli illustrated admirably the technical proficiency of the composers whose works were performed and the concert could not be dismissed as either dull or routine. Expertness was readily recognizable in the three movements of Bernard Wagenaar's Third Symphony. Though it was by no means free of dissonance, the symphony was granted a tonality, that of D major. Its scoring was often distinctive and it was not derivative. But its interest was of the kind to be called professional, suggesting that the composer had been concerned more with working out his particular problems of structure, rhythm, and instrumental color than with the melodic character of his basic material or the expressiveness of its uses. The work has no program.

Roy Harris' Three Pieces for Orchestra carry forward the composer's avowed Americanism, in that they employ melodies that are either of folk derivation or constitute imitations of such material. Two of the three "pieces" are instrumental interludes from a seven-movement choral symphony written with an eye to the musical advancement of high schools and colleges in their relation to our symphony orchestras. The other, which intervenes between the two interludes in the newly constituted orchestral suite, is of a meditative character and, as introduced by Mr. Barbirolli, had its measure of charm. All show skill.

The third of the American works on this program, Morton Gould's "Foster Gallery," has, we believe, been played at the Boston "Pops." Its spectacular and not very sympathetic treatment of snatches of more than a dozen of the melodies of Stephen Foster calls for little comment other than that this is music that serves an entertainment rather than an art purpose.

Lovers of "Das Lied" had good reason to welcome the return to the concert platform of Grete Stückgold, whose recent recital in Town Hall was the first in several years. The soprano went deeply into the moods of such songs as Schubert's "Der Wegweiser," Wolf's "Mignon," and Strauss' "Befreit." On the other hand, the first New York recital of Herbert Janssen, admired Wagnerian baritone of the Metropolitan, was disappointing in that there was little that transcended sound routine in the singer's interpretations of an all-Lieder program. The command of the lyric line that has served Mr. Janssen well at the opera was of advantage to him in the more intimate reaches of Town Hall but he accomplished little with his Haydn, Schubert, Brahms, Wolf, or Strauss that had the mood appeal of his singing of the "Evening Star" apostrophe in repeated performances of Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

Lieder had a place of prominence also on the program presented by Martha Lipton, winner two years ago in the nationwide contests of the National Federation of Music Clubs, who gave her first full-fledged New York recital in Town Hall on March 10. The young contralto has a large voice of much promise, and one of which more can be made if she can brighten and focus more sharply an unnecessarily dark production. She undertook several of the more heroic of the Schubert and Wolf songs—"Fragment aus dem Aeschylus," "Gruppe aus dem Tartarus," "Mignon"—and proved that she has the basic equipment, if not yet all that is possible to her in volume, emphasis, and expressiveness, to cope successfully with music of this type. But she was most completely fortunate in Tremisot's "Novembre," where the prevailing tenebrous quality of her tone, and her skillful use of pianissimo for phrase endings, counted strongly for mood suggestion.

The Philadelphia 'Ten' Offers Its Annual Show

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

"The Ten," enterprising group of Philadelphia women painters and sculptors who have been exhiting together for years, is holding its annual at the Newman Galleries, 1625 Walnut Street.

Eloquent of a new "good neighbor" policy in the art world are the canvases that Lucile Howard brought back from a recent sojourn in Guatemala. Many American painters have discovered Mexico, but until recently only the very few penetrated Central and South America.

What Miss Howard has placed on canvas should whet the appetite of any artist who is interested in color. Her "Lake Atitlan, Volcanoes San Pedro, Atitlan, and Toliman," and her "Highlands of the Mayas, Guatemala" vibrate with an intensity of blue rendered the more poignant by tropical greens and lavenders. Through color, rather than through form, in these canvases you sense mountain depths and mountain distances.

Contrasting with these tone poems of the tropics are S. Gertrude Schell's more northern impressions; her far-flung landscape, "Homestead," for which she won the landscape prize in the recent National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors exhibition in New York; "Pennsylvania Hills," a colorful panorama, and "Winter," with big farm-country trees dwarfing human figures on the white snow crust.

Tense with sunset pink is "Evening," by Miss Schell, in which a winding road laces surrounding hills, and small homeward-bound figures again accentuate scale.

To encourage purchase, "The Ten" devotes the gallery's mezzanine to a supplementary display of little pictures which will go to the highest bidder in a "tag auction," March 27. Among these canvases are some of the most pleasing in the show, notably a study of gulls and rocks by Miss Schell, and a sketch of windblown trees by Miss Howard.

Briskly colorful, with crisp pigments of the north, are seaside gardens by Constance Cochrane, and by Isabel Branson Cartwright who, with Sue May Gill, varies the annual with portraits.

Lone surviving sculptor of the group is Harriet W. Frishmuth, sparingly represented by a series of nude drawings and a small torso.

The Creative Dancer Is Different

By Margaret Lloyd

Carmalita Maracci is a cyclonic but not a sensational dancer. What she does is done from necessity, not for effect. If the effect is challenging, it is only because what is new, what is different, is always disturbing at first.

She avoids the spectacular. Her use of ballet technique is without bravura display. It is, like her Spanish style, like her adaptation of Graham tensions, the means to an end—the specific utterance of emotions common to humankind, but emotions as she has seen and felt them and not as others have done. Her application of technique comes from inner compulsion and so cannot be a repetition of what has gone before. The product of the creative imagination is not conceived and cannot be taken literally.

For example, because the bullfight is part of the Spanish scene as she has known it, she chooses the bullfight for subject. But she does not dance the bullfight. She dances reactions to it. In "Lament for the Death of a Bullfighter," she interprets the bull ring as seen through a woman's eyes, employing movements both of the matador and the woman who watches him. In "Narrative of the Bull Ring," she gives the child-like impressions of a group of young girls. Thus she identifies herself with the emotions of the man, the woman, the child, as aroused by the events of the bull ring. And the spectator so identifies himself vicariously.

* * *

Lines from Garcia Lorca set the mood of the solo work:

I do not want to see it . . .
Tell the moon to rise . . .

Maracci, in her long, slim gown of reds and yellows, like a sister-suit to the garb of the matador, suggests, by a sort of transcendent mimentism, fascination, horror, and aversion beyond words. Gingerly she picks up the hem of her garment, sweeping it aside, pulling back in dismay, or draws herself up, sharing the pride of the matador as he receives the plaudits of the crowd, or stands aghast at the end of the gruesome battle between man and beast. And while depicting the woman's mental participation in the combat, she assumes the stance of the matador, his light steps of evasion from the onrushing animal, hints the play of his cloak, the triumphant sword thrust, the final defeat. An intricate, subtle co-ordination of masculine and feminine elements.

Like "Lament for the Death of a Bullfighter," the "Narrative of the Bull Ring" is accompanied by Turina's music. For the latter, it is the score of "La Oración del Torero," recorded by the Gordon String Quartet. This essentially Spanish theme is done in ballet technique by Maracci and her four assisting girls, en pointe throughout. They wear little pigtails, tights, and black toe-shoes, to look like matadors. And why is it done in ballet instead of Spanish style?

* * *

"Because," as the choregrapher herself describes it, "it must be very lyrical. It is the reaction of five young, adolescent girls. They are hardly aware of what is going on. They are playful, impish, would mock the gestures of the matador, not satirically but innocently, not really grasping them, not comprehending the seriousness of death which is being sported with, regarding all through young, naïve eyes. At the end three of the girls come forward, shaking their heads, clucking their tongues [a device used also in "Lament for the Death of a Bullfighter"]. Here the music is very delicate and the action must be, too. The curtain falls on them standing there, still en pointe. They have become almost aware. They have almost come of age."

It has been shown in the previous article how the Deep Song of the Spanish gypsies has inspired one of Maracci's strongest compositions. Her solo, "Cante Jondo," is an upsurging of racial sympathy through a temperament so fired and molded by experience remote from gypsy life that, like "Live For the One Who Bore You," it extends "dancing the race" to dancing mankind—a poignant expression of world suffering through racial suffering.

But Maracci is not always the "dark soul," concerned with hurt and turmoil. She can plunge a sharp wit into the conventional Spanish dance of coquetry, holding before her audience a pair of comic effigies, as in "Another Goyescas." Here, in black tights and bolero, with a hat-tree for prop and partner, she changes abruptly from the arrogant, swaggering don, when she wears the hat, to his soft and beguiling complement, when she takes it off. In the popular "Two Caprices," "Spain à la française" exhibits the French entertainer, flirting with her audience, exercising her charms, all in Franco-Spanish rhythms, the "Cantina," to a vigorous folk melody, displays the sultry, feline male dancer, stamping out his zapateados, projecting personality with all his might. And always there is substance under the skilful ridicule of superficialities.

* * *

On the ballet side, she can again puncture tradition with satire or illumine it with feeling. She varies her dances according to mood, or state of growth, possibly according to the temper of her audience. For she is as variable as she is daring, as unpredictable as she is dynamic.

Whereas her "Carlotta Grisi (In Retrospect)" was first done with tongue in cheek, she now dances it straight, she says, a tribute to a great ballerina. Her "Dance of Elegance," formerly involving flying hairpins and falling combs, is now all restraint. The "Romanza," a pas de deux with Paul Godkin, her new partner of the season, was first performed in Boston with an over-dramatization — the lover's sigh a gasp, the parting a too-sweet sorrow—that laughed at balletic sentimentality. The second performance was toned down to shimmer with emotional truthfulness to young romance. The "Ballet Suite" for ensemble is a delightful parody of earnest execution by the girl students until Maracci, floating in on her silken bourrées, lifts it into the atmosphere of inspired classicism.

Maracci's group works are contrapuntally interesting, but even if performed by executants more nearly of her own caliber, it is doubtful if they would rank with her solo work. They may in time. Her group may and should improve under her tutelage and direction. Even so, she would remain the central flame, casting tamer dancers into shadow. A more general level of excellence may be desirable in the average company. A whole company of Maraccis would be altogether too dazzling, in fact, impossible to achieve, or withstand.

The fiery, capricious Maracci is a one-of-a-kind dancer. Curbing temperament with intelligence, transcribing the seen and felt experience through her own unique medium, she dares to be different because she must.

(This is the second of two articles on Carmalita Maracci. The first appeared on Feb. 21.)

Not in Our Stars · · ·

By Harold Hobson

London

Rarely, except at a Royal Command performance, is such a cast assembled for a revival as that which is presenting Barrie's "Dear Brutus" at the Globe Theater. The war, which in general so desperately affects the well-being of the drama in Britain, is, on the acting side, favorable to any particular production. A certain number of well-known players have gone to tour the provincial towns, but many of the most celebrated remain in London; and, since there is only one other straight play on in the West End at the moment, obviously there is a rich field of talent available.

"Dear Brutus" was one of the biggest successes of the last war, with Sir Gerald du Maurier bringing all the resources of his abundant charm to the part of the lovable wastrel artist, Dearth, which is now taken by John Gielgud. The piece preserves that balance of power which sooner or later crops up in any study of English affairs, so that, although Mr. Gielgud's role is the chief one in the play, it is a case of "primus inter pares" rather than of "Eclipse first, the rest nowhere." Zena Dare, Margaret Rawlings, Ursula Jeans, Nora Swinburne, Mary Jerrold, Leon Quartermaine, Roger Livesey, and Ronald Ward all have occasion to distinguish themselves.

* * *

Mr. Gielgud has directed the play, and put it into modern clothes. Nevertheless, in one passage at least it betrays its origin of 20 and more years ago. This is in the scene—the highly sentimental scene redolent of Charles Lamb's "Dream Children" — in which Dearth, taking the second chance in life that Lob's magic wood affords him, talks to the daughter he has always wanted and never had. This girl Margaret is played with a greater robustness by Muriel Pavlow than Barrie perhaps foresaw. She would be more at home, one feels, on the hockey field than in the "Never-Never Land." That, however, is by the way. What dates the play hereabouts is the dramatic emphasis laid upon the day when a girl puts up her hair and becomes a woman. Can one put up a bob, a shingle, or an Eton crop? Miss Pavlow tries valiantly, and gets more success than one would have thought possible; but it is impossible not to see that here the tide is running strongly against her.

There was, too, another point at which I thought I detected a slight echo of years that the oblivion of time has enveloped. When the philanderer Purdie is detected by his wife—not for the first time—kissing the minx Joanna (Ursula Jeans), he declares, "The moment I mentioned love to her she told me to desist." Now surely there can be in English history only one man who has ever used that remarkable word "desist" as a normal ingredient of his conversation. That was George Robey, who, at the time "Dear Brutus" was written, was the most popular comedian on the London stage, and the Prime Minister of Mirth. This line would not have been, one is inclined to think, if there had been no Robey.

* * *

One should say here that Purdie, in the hands of Mr. Ward, comes out superbly. Mr. Ward is unrivalled on the London stage at portraying characters who are a combination of caddishness and simple goodness of heart; and his Purdie is one of his best performances.

But the entire play is exceedingly entertaining, and in two scenes—that already mentioned between Dearth and his daughter, and a later episode in which the useless but pleasant old man Coade (Mr. Quartermaine) proposes all over again to his wife—it shows all Barrie's famous skill for balancing on the dividing line between laughter and tears. If there is any adverse criticism to be made of the play, it is that the characters whom the author has chosen for the working out of his experiment are not particularly important. The young man who fancies himself misunderstood, the minx, the kindly rotter, and the rest go out into the wood to try life a second time, as they have set out upon their entertaining but insignificant adventures in the romantic drama a thousand nights before. But if they bring back from their journey only a fairly obvious Shakespearean quotation, their method of finding it is both amusing and touching.

Erich Leinsdorf has been reengaged as conductor by the Metropolitan Opera Association for the 1941-42 season. Leinsdorf came to the Metropolitan as assistant conductor when 25 years old. The American public first witnessed a Leinsdorf performance in January, 1938, when he conducted "Die Walküre" at the Metropolitan. The following year he was assigned to conduct the complete German repertoire at the Metropolitan.

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Land Beyond the Mississippi

"FORGET ALL about barriers," remarked sagely a woman in the train. And she knew because she had been born in Arizona. "The West never bothers with fences or hedges. It knows only vast distances and long views. You must learn to look far."

* * *

Crossing Iowa brought that home to me. Chicago had been no novelty. For I had experienced several times before its tangy air, the brusqueness of its challenge. However, I left that city after only an hour and a half, boarding the westward-bound "Chief" that noon; so it was sunset when we crossed the Mississippi at Fort Madison, Iowa. I knew, of course, about the "mighty" river; but, if tradition and the hackneyed phrases of geography textbooks had not presented so inescapable a reminder, I might not have been convinced. The Mississippi did not look mighty on that particular February day; only wide and gray and imperturbable, strewn with a confusion of ice-cakes which would have comforted an escaping Eliza. We all left the train and walked dutifully up the long platform and then dutifully down once more, with the somber river at our backs and just ahead a Dresden china sky which culminated by flaming sensationally red in the low-hung west. We had crossed the Mississippi. This, at least for me, was where the West began.

Next morning, early, the consciousness of enveloping strangeness woke me, and I looked out before it was light. I had felt the West, even if I had not seen it. When day came, the sunshine was almost overpowering. After breakfast, sitting in the lounge car where people bought recklessly the first Indian silver and turquoise trinkets, I stared out the wide car windows into Colorado. We had just left behind the great brown plain beyond which rose the foothills of the Rockies, powdered over with snow and sharp-pointed like artificial mountains in an Eastern amusement park. Now these other mountains were even more spectacular, shaped sometimes like Moorish castles. Two panting engines were maneuvering the train cautiously around truly terrific curves. The sky was a pale, clear, transparent blue; there were deep snows in the gullies (I had not yet learned to use the word "arroyo") and sometimes spread evenly over the lowlands, making the novice suppose there was a miraculous lake; the sunshine was almost frightening, burning in its glory. But it would have been against all my notion of the fitness of things to have drawn down the window-curtain even an inch. At Raton again we strolled the platform, stared almost out of countenance by a row of little curious Indian lads.

* * *

Nearing Lamy, the junction for Santa Fé, I found incredibly that I was a bit reluctant to leave the "Chief." The train had assumed a definite, even an ingratiating personality, just as does many a trans-Atlantic ship. In fact, life on that train was shaping itself into a pattern wholly recognizable to one accustomed to ships. There was an agreeable camaraderie: we spoke to each other now as we grasped at guiding rails in long passages and awaited our turns in the dining-car; we paused, after meals, in the lounge car where experiences and anticipations could be exchanged; we chose the same seats and, as far as all practicalities were concerned, the friendly Negro waiters might have been ship stewards. The "Chief" had been accepted, not only as a convenient expedient, but as a really rather charming escort. And, so far as I had been able to learn, I was the only passenger who contemplated deserting that train before it reached California.

"Just imagine," people would say. "Only another eighteen hours now and we'll be there. Think how long it used to take. Think of the covered wagons. Think of the stage-coaches. Think of the crudeness of those trains of not so long ago, when one stopped every time for meals at wayside stations, while the conductor stood by with his watch in hand. California—sunshine, palms, flowers galore, friends. Oh, yes. We go now practically every year. Only another night on the train, and we'll be there. Only a few hours more." It soon required real temerity to tell them I was not going to California—not this time. Even the conductor had to be convinced.

"Not much longer now," he would say smilingly, passing the door of my compartment. "Have you ever been to California before?"

* * *

"No," I stammered. "And you ought to know that I am not going even now. Because you have seen my ticket. You even took it away and kept it overnight. In plain letters, it reads: SANTA FÉ." Whereupon I would take it out of my bag and show it to him again. He would gulp a little and finally accept the inevitable. But it went hard with him, even when he saw me packing up my things to get off. My courage almost failed. Who was I, after all, to so insist upon departing from the common trend, the common urge for conformity in the search for beauty and relaxation and release? How was it that I was determined to stop just short of California? However, I hailed the rotund porter when next he approached. "Don't forget," I called. "I'm getting off the train at Lamy."

* * *

It was worse, really, when I stepped down from the train. For there were all the other passengers, contentedly strolling arm in arm through the drenching sunshine, hatless, condescending to enjoy as far as they were able this humble way-station on the path to their mecca, California. "What? Are you leaving us here? Why, you would have been in California tomorrow." I waved and laughed a little wryly. There I stood in the midst of a gay throng, yet solitary, apart, mistaken—somehow voluntarily segregated. And no porter appeared. There were my bags. There was I. And, for a few painful moments, no one came to the rescue. The black porter was consoling. They would be sure to come in time, he protested. He would guard my bags. I might as well get into the bus which waited yonder, by the station. Hurriedly, I did so and hid my head in shame. Well, what would any reasonable Californian think of such willfulness, such determined negligence? I, for one, could not blame them all for their palpable amazement. And yet—New Mexico. I wished to know New Mexico. California was for next time when, for me too, there would be sunshine and flowers and fruit and countless friends. I sank back in my bus seat and awaited the inevitable.

* * *

In the end, it developed that there were three other passengers who had come off the same train. We had not spoken, we had not so much as noticed each other on board the swiftly moving "Chief"; but now suddenly we were more than friends. We were sworn to support each other. And we did so, chatteringly, to cover our chagrin and our combined embarrassment. Only one of us had been before to Santa Fé. It was fortunate at that moment that he could find it in his heart to sing its praises.

In time the luggage was brought and installed somewhere in the back of the bus. We settled ourselves and supposed we were off for our eighteen-mile drive up the valley; but no—there was a further complication. When tickets were examined, it was found that the other three were properly booked for what is styled "the Indian Detours." Only I remained once more apart, peculiar, unaccountable. "You have no ticket for the Detours?" demanded the driver. And I, who had never even known there was such a ticket, could only shake my head and murmur: "No, I am going to Santa Fé. That's all I know at the moment."

* * *

And, being accepted finally upon that irrational basis, I discovered that to be going to Santa Fé was more than enough richness for one new adventurer into the land beyond the Mississippi. We swept smoothly over an excellent road with, on either side, great bare brown stretches sprinkled over with bunchy gray-green sage or scrub cedar or what I later learned was piñon. Beyond were mountains, bare, too, except for the snow upon their summits. As we neared Santa Fé, there loomed the Sangre de Cristo range which I so came to love—steel blue they were, under their powdering of white. The air was warm and it had a tonic aroma; it was as clear as though filtered through fine Orrefors glass. We drew our fur coats about us and yet, because of the peculiar dryness and brittleness of the atmosphere, we were not cold.

We came, then, suddenly into Santa Fé, which has been for more than three hundred years a center of government. We came upon low, brown houses of adobe, their doorways often hung with long strands of brilliant red peppers. We saw dark people in the streets who were unmistakably Mexican. We read signs written in Spanish. We saw the towers of Archbishop Lamy's cathedral, the dome of the state capitol building, and everywhere a throng of people on foot to compete with the mule-carts and smart motor-cars—Indians, Mexicans, American residents and some few tourists. And, rising at the end of the long street which brings one into the town, La Fonda—an inn which occupies the site where the covered wagons and their attendant trains once ended their perilous journey. By reason of my own carefully plotted purpose, I, too, had belatedly arrived now in Santa Fé. Yes, I had begun to learn my lesson of how to "look far."

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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to Individual Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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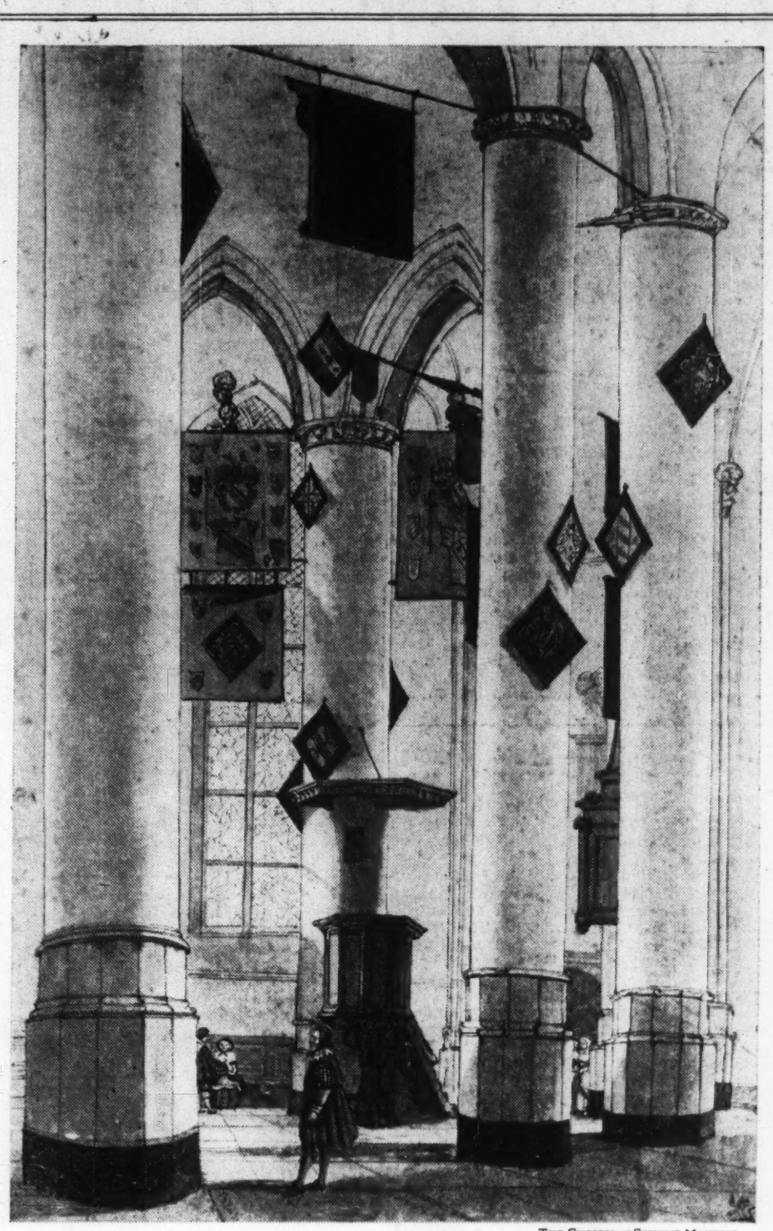

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"INTERIOR OF THE GROOTE KERK": *A Drawing by Pieter Jansz Saenredam*

AT THE Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco, California, this Dutch drawing was shown in the display of Old Master Drawings. Executed in pen and ink, bister and water color, the picture portrays the interior of the Groote Kerk in Amsterdam. This little picture is skillfully drawn with a sure hand.

Gezond Optimisme

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

ER ZIJN MINSTENS twee soorten van optimisme, waaraan stervelingen zich overgeven. De eene soort is gebaseerd op het getuigenis van den stoffelijken zin, dat wil zeggen: op het algemeen geloof, dat alles goed is en wel zoo zal blijven. Dit is blind vertrouwen, dat, hoewel het oneindig beter is dan ontmoediging en doffe wanhoop, toch wel niet in staat zal zijn iemand over de moeilijke wegen of door de diepe wateren der menschelijke ervaring heen te dragen, waarbij stervelingen somtijds in een poel van ellende dreigen te verzinken. De tweede soort optimisme—de ware soort—is gebaseerd op begrijpen, op kennis van God en van Zijn heelal, den mensch inbegrepen. Deze staat van denken is gezond, bezielt tot waar vertrouwen en vormt een achtergrond van verzekerdheid, die iemand door iedere ondervinding heen zal dragen, hoe dreigend die ook moge schijnen.

Was het niet deze soort van optimisme, dit gezonde vertrouwen, waardoor de Psalmdichter kon schrijven (Ps. 23:4) „Al ging ik ook in een dal der schaduw des doods, ik zoude geen kwaad vreezen"? Hier hebben wij een graad van optimisme, die duidt op een geloof, gegrond op het begrijpen van God, dat Hij het alomtegenwoordige goede is, dat Hij almachtig is en alwetend, en dat Leven onvernietigbaar is. Daar God, oneindig Gemoed, alle werkelijkheid omvat, is er dus geen werkelijkheid in het kwaad en daar het kwaad onwerkelijk, dus niets is, is er alle reden voor optimisme, voor de vaste verzekerdheid, dat alles goed is.

Niemand kan ontkennen, dat een van de grootste zegeningen in de menschelijke ervaring is: het gewinnen van het begrijpen, dat in werkelijkheid alles goed, alles in orde is, en dat het kwaad, in welken vorm het zich ook manifesteert, onwerkelijk is, een nietsheid. Welke lasten worden van de schouders van stervelingen afgenomen, wanneer deze mate van verzekerdheid verkregen wordt! Welk een hechten grondslag voor gezond optimisme vormt deze mate van vertrouwen.

De Christelijke Wetenschap zet in vele verklaringen de redenen uiteen voor deze soort optimisme en de hieruit volgende vrijheid. Op blz. 468 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift)* door Mary Baker Eddy lezen wij: „Er is geen leven, waarheid, intelligentie noch substantie in de stof." Hier wischt Mrs. Eddy in enkele woorden het algemeen gehuldigd geloof uit, dat de stof werkelijkheid zou zijn en de bron en zetel van leven en intelligentie. De stof is niet, daarom bezit zij geen van de kenmerkende eigenschappen, die haar algemeen worden toegeschreven. Deze verklaring wordt gevolgd door een andere uitspraak op dezelfde bladzijde, die uitdrukkelijk den grond aangeeft voor de eerste: „Alles is oneindig Gemoed en Zijn oneindige openbaarwording, want God is Alles-in-alles." Daar Gemoed, God, en Zijn openbaarwording Alles is, kan er niet de geringste werkelijkheid zijn in datgene wat juist het tegengestelde is van God, namelijk de stof.

Nu leert de Christelijke Wetenschap niet slechts dat God en Zijn manifestatie alle werkelijkheid vormen, maar dat God het goede, het oneindige goede is. Hieruit volgt onvermijdelijk dat, daar God het goede is en Alles is, er geen werkelijkheid kan zijn in het kwaad. Welk een opluchting is dit voor den sterveling! Het kwaad is niet werkelijk, het bezit geen wezenheid. Zonde, ziekte, gebrek, ellende zijn niet werkelijk, hebben geen plaats in Gods heelal en zijn dus slechts onjuiste beweringen. Schenkt dit begrijpen ons geen verzekerdheid, geen op een gezonde basis berustend optimisme? De Bijbel spreekt ons overal van Gods tegenwoordigheid en macht, en leert ons zien, dat God altijd gereed staat de immer-tegenwoordigheid van het goede te handhaven.

Stervelingen lijden aan verschillende vormen van disharmonie, enkel omdat zij gelooven aan de macht en tegenwoordigheid van het booze, dat zeer werkelijk schijnt. Dit is een bewering van het zoogenaamde sterfelijk gemoed, het bedenken des vleesches, dat hoegenaamd geen werkelijkheid bezit en slechts schijnt te bestaan door een wangeloof. „Alles is oneindig Gemoed en zijn oneindige openbaarwording" en daarom is alle werkelijkheid geestelijk en volmaakt. In dit gebied van volmaaktheid kan dwaling niet binnenkomen. Het onware gemoed schijnt ons echter op overtuigende wijze zijn beweringen en geloofwijzen voor te leggen, die in tegenspraak zijn met de feiten van het zijn. In andere woorden: dwaling vermeet zich feiten om te keeren en Waarheid omver te werpen. Dit pogen heeft echter geen kans van slagen, tenzij de beweringen van het sterfelijk gemoed als werkelijk worden aanvaard. Dwaling moet als waarheid worden aanvaard, om iets teweeg te kunnen brengen.

De groote zegeningen, die de Christelijke Wetenschap aan haar aanhangers brengt, komen voort uit de verzekerdheid, dat God, het goede, Alles-in-alles is. Daarom is het kwaad in zijn tallooze vormen onwerkelijk. Het schijnt misschien moeilijk het getuigenis te ontkennen en te vernietigen van de physieke zinnen, die de werktuigen zijn, welke het bedenken des vleesches benut om zijn wil ten uitvoer te brengen; wanneer men echter de waarheid leert begrijpen, wordt het ontkennen van het onware gemakkelijker. Mrs. Eddy schrijft hierover op bladzijde 428 van *Science and Health:* „De gedachte te bevrijden van misplaatst vertrouwen en stoffelijken schijn, opdat de geestelijke feiten van het zijn aan den dag zullen treden—dit is het groote bereiken, waardoor wij het onware zullen wegvagen en plaats geven aan het ware."

Door deze volmaakte werkwijze kan het onware ontkend en machteloos gemaakt worden. Daar de oneindige God immer tegenwoordig is, is dwaling niet bij machte het bewustzijn binnen te gaan, tenzij haar den weg daartoe wordt geopend. De volmaakte bescherming, het feit, dat het goede alles en immer-tegenwoordig is, is ons altijd nabij. Dwaling kan nooit het goede verdringen, tenzij met 's menschen toestemming.

Het begrijpen van God, van Zijn Christus, en van het heelal, den mensch inbegrepen, is het onfeilbaar geneesmiddel voor geloof aan de werkelijkheid van het kwade. 's Menschen identiteit als het kind van God is voor eeuwig vastgesteld. Wij moeten er echter onze aanspraak op laten gelden om haar te kunnen demonstreeren. Mrs. Eddy schrijft (*id.* blz. 217): „Dat de mensch zijn identiteit zou verliezen door het begrijpen, dat de Wetenschap schenkt, is niet mogelijk; de gedachte aan zulk een mogelijkheid is ongerijmder dan de gevolgtrekking, dat in de muziek individueele tonen verloren gaan in den oorsprong van harmonie." Een optimisme, gebaseerd op dit bewijsbaar begrijpen is gezond en wetenschappelijk. Zulk begrijpen is gebouwd op de Steenrots, op Christus, die nooit omvergeworpen kan worden.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Sound Optimism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE ARE at least two types of optimism to which mortals cling. One is based upon the testimony of material sense, that is, upon the general belief that all is well and will continue to be. This is a blind faith, which, although much better than discouragement and blank despair, is little likely to carry one over the rough roads or through the deep waters of human experience which sometimes seem about to overwhelm mortals in a flood of disaster. The second type of optimism, the true type, is based upon understanding, knowledge, of God and His universe, including man. This mental state is sound. It inspires true faith, and constitutes a background of assurance which will carry one through every experience, however threatening it may seem.

Was it not this kind of optimism, this sound faith, that enabled the Psalmist to write (Psalms 23:4), "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil"? Here is a degree of optimism that implies a faith based upon understanding of God, that He is ever-present good, that He is omnipotent and omniscient, and that Life is indestructible. Therefore, since God, infinite Mind, includes all reality, there is no reality in evil; and because evil is unreal, is nothing, there is every reason for optimism, for the firm assurance that all is well.

None can gainsay that one of the greatest blessings which come into human experience is the gaining of the understanding that, in reality, all is well, all is good; that evil, in whatever type of manifestation, is unreal, is not. What burdens are lifted from the shoulders of mortals when this degree of assurance is gained! How secure a foundation for sound optimism is laid in this degree of faith.

Christian Science sets forth in many statements the reasons for this type of optimism, and the resultant freedom that follows. On page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy we read, "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter." Thus does Mrs. Eddy summarily wipe out the commonly held belief of matter as reality, as the source and seat of life and intelligence. Matter is not; hence it has none of the attributes commonly attributed to it. This declaration is followed by another statement on the same page that gives emphatically the reason for the first: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Mind, God, and His manifestation being All, there could be no slightest degree of reality in that which is precisely the opposite of God, namely, matter.

Now Christian Science teaches that not only do God and His manifestation constitute all reality, but that God is good, infinite good. Again it inevitably follows that since God is good, is All, there can be no reality in evil. What relief this brings to mortals! Evil is not real, has no entity. Sin, sickness, want, misery are not real, have no place in God's upiverse; hence are but falsities. Does not this understanding bring a degree of assurance, of optimism, which is soundly based? The Scriptures abound in statements of God's presence and power, and of His availability to ensure the ever-presence of good.

Mortals suffer divers forms of discord only because of the belief in a power and presence which is evil, and which seems very real. This is the offering of a so-called mortal or carnal mind, which has no degree of reality and only seems to be because of false belief. Since "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," all reality is spiritual and perfect. Into this realm of perfection, error can never enter. The false mind, however, seems conclusively to present its arguments and beliefs, which controvert the facts of being. In other words, error is undertaking to reverse fact, to overthrow Truth. It never even seems to succeed in its efforts unless its offerings are accepted as real. Error must be accepted as truth in order to appear to be effective.

The great blessings which Christian Science confers upon its adherents derive from the certainty that God, good, is All-in-all. Hence evil with its manifold phases is unreal. It may seem difficult to deny and nullify the evidences of the physical senses, which are the instruments utilized by the carnal mind in working its will, but when once an understanding of the truth is gained, denial of the false is facilitated. Regarding this, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 428 of Science and Health, "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true."

Here is the perfect method whereby the false may be denied and rendered powerless. Since the infinite God is ever present, error has no means of entering consciousness unless the way be opened for it. Always at hand is the perfect defense, the fact that good is all, and is ever present. Error can never supplant good, except with the consent of the individual.

Understanding of God, of His Christ, and of the universe, including man, is the sure remedy for belief in the reality of evil. Man's identity as the child of God is forever established. It must be claimed, however, in order to be demonstrated. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 217), "The loss of man's identity through the understanding which Science confers is impossible; and the notion of such a possibility is more absurd than to conclude that individual musical tones are lost in the origin of harmony." Optimism based upon this demonstrable understanding is sound and scientific. This understanding is built upon the Rock, Christ, which can never be overthrown.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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"SUBSTANCE"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The Canals That Set Holland's Tune

THE DUTCH do not use their wealth of water as we should. They do not swim in it, they do not race on it, they do not row for pleasure at all. Water is their servant, never a light-hearted companion.

I can think of no more reposeful holiday than to step on board one of these barges wedged together in a Rotterdam canal, and never lifting a finger to alter the natural course of events—to accelerate or divert—be carried by it to, say, Harlingen, in Friesland: between the meadows; under the noses of the great black and white cows; past herons fishing in the rushes; through little villages with dazzling milk-cans being scoured on the banks, and the good-wives washing; . . . through big towns, by rows of sombre houses seen through a delicate screen of leaves; under low bridges crowded with children; through narrow locks; ever moving, slowly and surely, sometimes sailing, sometimes quanting, sometimes being towed, with the wide Dutch sky overhead, and the plovers crying in it, and the clean west wind driving the windmills, and everything just as it was in Rembrandt's day and just as it will be five hundred years hence.

Holland when all is said is a country of canals. It may have cities and pictures, windmills and cows, quaint buildings, and quainter costumes, but it is a country of canals before all. The canals set the tune. The canals keep it deliberate and wise.—From "A Wanderer in Holland," by E. V. LUCAS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Airways

In day, the clouds
Fly high above the mountain-tops
On blue sky-lanes.
At night
They "ride the beam"
Of silver moon.

JULIA MUNRO GREENE

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1941

Harvard Men See Education By Television

Teachers Association looks ahead to 'radical' methods facing schools of future.

Unlimited possibilities for the use of television in the school room unfolded today before 500 members of the Harvard Teachers Association gathered in Memorial Hall, Harvard University, to commemorate 50 years of progress in American education.

With a glance backward to the founding, in 1891, of their Association and a forward look to "radical" methods now in prospect the Harvard educators completed a week of conferences on "Re-examining Educational Practices."

A dramatic skit performed by the Leland Powers School and televised to Memorial Hall featured the morning session, which also heard a prediction that in the space of a few decades schools throughout the country would be tuning in on "canned" television programs of educational value.

Movies by Television

Motion picture film is already being telecast regularly over Boston and New York circuits, Hollis Baird of the General Television Corporation declared. Movies are to television what electrically transcribed or "canned" entertainment is to radio, he pointed out.

Moreover, the first experimental steps in station-to-station "hook-ups" like the coast-to-coast radio networks have been taken in Washington and New York, he said.

Teachers attending the Conference were struck with the possibility that out of these first steps might eventually come nationally televised education.

Paying tribute to Paul H. Hanus, educational reformer and founder of the Harvard Teachers Association, Dr. Charles H. Judd of the National Youth Administration recalled that in 1891 schools were just breaking away from the routine of "memorizing assigned lessons." Curricula were beginning to include fewer courses on Greek and Latin and more on natural science. Vocational training was becoming the subject of experimentation.

Work Programs Predicted

Today the steps forward advocated by N. Y. A. are similarly regarded as "radical" and opposed by many educators as a government "invasion" of the schools, he said.

The future will see introduction of work programs into all public schools and, incidentally, required military service of all young people, he predicted.

Schools of the future must teach fundamental American principles, giving "central place" to the study of our social institutions, he said.

Giving the afternoon session a contemporary ring, Prof. Andre Morize of Harvard spoke on "The French Tragedy" and Dr. Dirk H. Van Der Stucken of Phillips Academy, Andover, on "The International Situation." Walter Lippman, columnist, was unable to be present.

Confer on Need Of Houses in Bath

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine, and officials of Both, Maine, conferred recently with defense authorities on housing needs at Bath.

They were chiefly concerned with additional school facilities which could be furnished under the $150,000,000 defense Housing Facilities bill being considered by the House Public Building Committee.

Senator Brewster, Mr. Oliver, and Mayor-elect Walter Rogers, John Parker, School Superintendent, and Edwin R. Andrews, of the School Board, all of Bath, urged favorable action on the bill.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | FAIR | WARMER | COLDER
TONIGHT ↑
TOMORROW ↓
COLDER | FAIR | WARMER | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity—Fair with lowest temperature near freezing tonight. Sunday fair and warmer. Light southwest winds increasing to fresh southwest Sunday afternoon.

Massachusetts Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair today and tomorrow, warmer tomorrow.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont—Fair today, tomorrow cloudy and warmer.

Winds—Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate westerly winds, fair weather today.

Block Island to Capt Hatteras—Moderate northwest winds over north portion and fresh northerly, diminishing over south portion, and fair weather today.

Official Temperatures

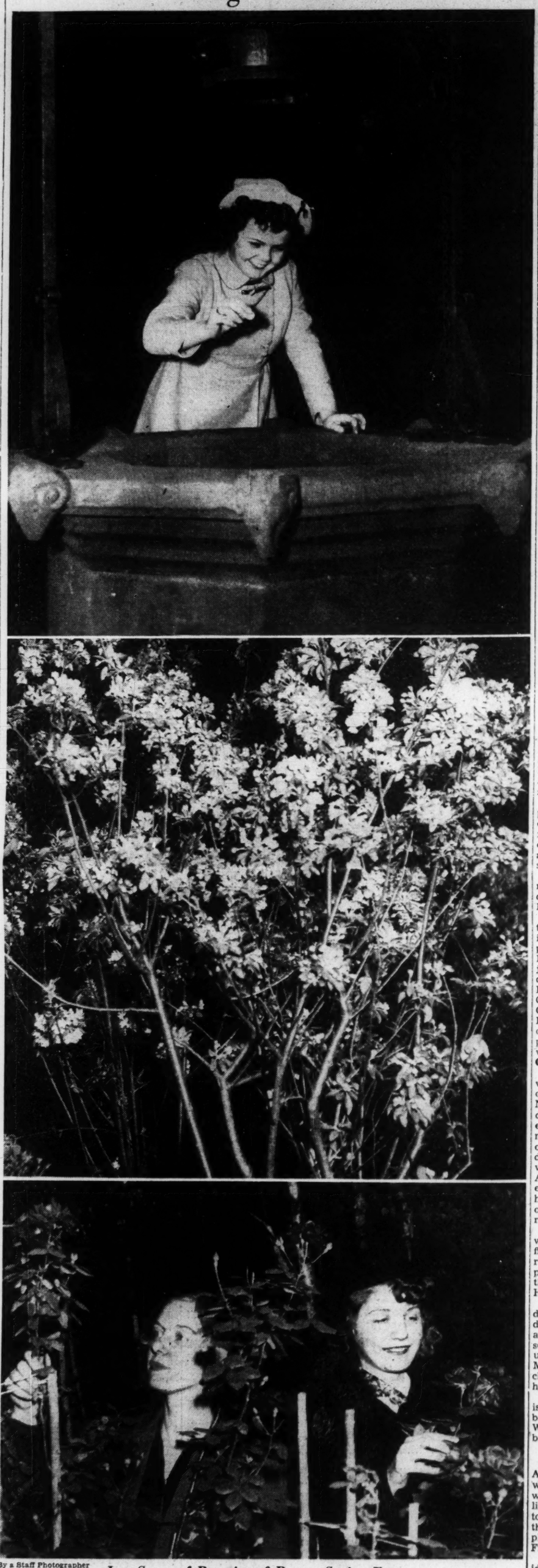
	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	28	New Orleans	47	44
Chicago	33	—	New York	33	31
Denver	—	—	Norfolk	36	32
Kansas City	36	35	Philadelphia	30	27
Los Angeles	54	52	St. Louis	36	36
Miami	48	45	San Francisco	56	54
Minneapolis	32	29	Washington	29	28

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 15.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:32 p. m.; height 11.2 feet
Sunday, 12:54 a. m.; height 11.4 feet
Sunday, 1:23 p. m.; height 10.9 feet
Monday, 1:46 a. m.; height 11.3 feet
Light all vehicles by 6:20 p. m., Saturday
Light all vehicles by 6:21 p. m., Sunday

Pre-Viewing the Flower Show



By a Staff Photographer

Just Some of Beauties of Boston Spring Event

Top: Little Rae Collet, British motion picture actress who goes to Hollywood next week, drops a coin in the well while having a preview of the Boston Flower Show. Middle: Japanese crab apple trees in bloom provide a breath of spring. Below: Miss Laura Nash (left) and Miss Sandra Newland admire the Paul Scarlett roses in the exhibit of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield.

Retail Food Costs In Six Major N. E. Cities Up a Bit

By the Associated Press

Retail food costs in six major New England cities increased slightly in February as compared with January, but Bridgeport, Conn., showed a fractional decrease, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

In only five other cities in the United States did food costs increase more than in Boston, where the rise was 1.1 per cent, compared with January. Bridgeport's decrease was only one-tenth of 1 per cent, with a 7 per cent decline in egg prices chiefly responsible.

Boston's increase was due largely to a 4.3 per cent boost in vegetable and fruit prices, which was general throughout the United States.

Other increases for February, as compared with January, were: Fall River, Mass., .9 per cent; Manchester, N. H., .2 per cent; New Haven, Conn., .4 per cent; Portland, Maine, 1 per cent; and Providence, R. I., 1 per cent.

In all these cities increased costs of fruits and vegetables, attributed by the bureau to rainy weather, were the major factors, while slight increases were reported also for sugar, meats, and beverages.

Flower Show Opens Monday In Mechanics

Boston spring event of state horticulturists to be lovelier than ever this year.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The seventieth spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—that annual harbinger of the vernal period which comes before the first robin appears and the brave crocuses push their way through retreating snows—opens Monday in Mechanics Building at 1 p. m.

This year's exhibition, the result of 12 months' careful planning by the society's members, is taking as its theme "gardens for everyone"—and gardens for everyone there will be, from tiny plots suitable for scanty suburban back yards to sweeping formal gardens such as grace, for instance, the estates of Chestnut Hill and the North Shore.

Take Along Your Notebook

The wise show-goer will carry a notebook and pencil this year for on every hand there will be ideas worth recording. There will be rock gardens planted with items the amateur gardener will want in his own modest plot. There will be rose gardens with brilliant-hued blossoms—just the thing for that trellis by the side porch. There will be perennial gardens, and annual gardens, and patriotic gardens with red, white, and blue colors featured. Gardens for all to enjoy and to imitate.

But let's take a trip through the show.

Entering the building at 99 Huntington Avenue—the northern end—we come first to the Horticultural Society's information booth. Here our questions about the Show and our gardening problems will be answered.

One of Many Rose Gardens

Continuing into Exhibition Hall we come first to the clematis and rose garden of Albert Hulley of Bridgewater. This exhibitor has specialized in these flowers and has been a frequent prize winner at the Boston and other flower shows.

One of the largest orchid displays in New England meets our eyes as we glance to the left, in fact show officials say that in no other place in this section can such a display of these exotic blooms be seen.

Near by a waterfall, bordered by native plants, beckons us. This display is arranged by Alexander Heimlich of Woburn.

Directly opposite is a square containing four choice gardens. First is an arrangement of flowering plants from the famous Gardner Museum in the Fenway, and adjoining this are three spring gardens planned by the North Shore Horticultural Society, the Cape Cod Horticultural Society, and the Gardeners' and Florists' Club of Boston. Tucked away in a corner of this space is a primrose garden presented by Mrs. Betty Jane Hayward of Portland, Maine.

Competitive Flower Arrangements

Continuing down a sweeping woodland walk we enter the area occupied by the Garden clubs of New England which this year is devoted to flower arrangements entered in competition by club members. The effect will be that of a picture gallery with the individual arrangements framed in white against a black background. At booths of the Garden Club Federation and the Garden Clubs' Exhibition Committee we may have our questions regarding flower arrangements answered.

Strolling along the curving walk we are confronted next with the flaming blossoms of azaleas and rhododendrons reflected in a placid pool. This garden, always a hit of the show, is staged by the Cherry Hill Nurseries of West Newbury.

Across the way another brilliant display of azaleas and rhododendrons grown by Ernest Borowski and designed by Paul Frost, landscape architect of Cambridge, lures us, and near by the lily garden of Mrs. Randolph C. Grew of Manchester-by-the-Sea presents a highly attractive picture.

Adjoining the Borowski garden is a small plot—a gem of peaceful beauty—staged by the Littlefield-Wyman Nurseries of North Attleboro.

Fountain and Clever Lighting

The Bay State Nurseries of North Abington present a modern garden with a fountain, the beauty of which is enhanced by unusual lighting effects. For those who like to cook their meals out of doors there is, close by, an outdoor fireplace built by Borst & Fraser of Fayville.

Carrying out the "camping out" idea one finds a woodland scene with a pool surrounded by unusual wild flowers—the display of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation. Responsible for this charming spot is Egbert Hans, who also designed the main exhibit on the stage of Grand Hall.

As we pass along toward Grand Hall we find the flower booth where purchases may be made. Before leaving Exhibition Hall we may visit the trade booths of merchants who will supply us with reliable garden materials from a package of seeds to tools. These booths line the sides and rear of the hall.

Our first view of Grand Hall is breath-taking. Looking down the

Continued on Page 10, Column 7.

Lads Prevent Wreck; Reward: Ride in Cab

By the Associated Press

Wells, Maine, March 15

A boyhood dream—to ride in the engineer's cab—will come true tomorrow for Lawrence Hilton and Kasimer Melinsky.

While watching a train go by near Wells Beach last month, the schoolboys heard a "funny noise." They investigated and found a broken rail on the Boston & Maine's main line tracks, which sent them dashing to a railroad station in time to avert a wreck.

Tomorrow, they will make their first visit to the big city as guests of the railroad—part of the trip in the cab of a streamliner.

New 'Trigger' Floats Tanker At Fore River

Log of the Port of Boston

Released from the building ways by a newly developed mechanically operated trigger—which incidentally is expected to be made the standard device for releasing heavy vessels—the new tanker Stanvac Calcutta, first large ship of its kind to be built at Quincy, Mass., since 1930, slid into salt water just after noon today.

Sponsored by Mrs. Eugene T. Singer, wife of the treasurer, who is also a director of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, the vessel is the first of three sister ships building for the Petroleum Shipping Company, Ltd., an affiliate of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company's Shipbuilding Division.

Ordered in March, 1940, the keel of the Stanvac Calcutta was laid July 1, 1940, and the craft is now better than 90 per cent complete on the basis of light ship weight. It is 501ft. 7½in. long, over all, 68 feet beam, 37 feet depth, and of 16,550 deadweight tons.

Designed normal speed of the new ships is 13½ knots.

Coast Guard Powers

Sweeping powers granted to the Treasury Department by the President of the United State to enforce regulations to assure security of vessels and harbors, through the Coast Guard, has resulted in a formal request being made by Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, commanding the Boston district of the Coast Guard, for additional vessels for proper patrol and enforcement.

Boston's Liners

Boston's own cruise liners Acadia and Saint John, of the Eastern Steamship Lines fleet, are to operate this summer between New York, Bermuda and the West Indies, under charter to the Alcoa Steamship Company, according to Boston officials of the line. Both freight and passenger traffic on these routes are expected to expand substantially with establishment of United States naval bases in Bermuda and other islands. The two ships will be withdrawn from the Boston-New York all-water route March 17 and 18, and take up their new service March 27 and April 11, it is expected.

Exiria Assigned

Lack of freight tonnage to properly meet demand from shippers and receivers of cargo on the India-Boston-New York route of the American Export Lines has brought about the assignment of the steamer Exiria to that run. This vessel makes 17 ships of that line now operating to India.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Program of dance compositions, illustrating the influence of the dance and of music on each other, given by the Wellesley College Dance Groups and the Orchestra, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

An illustrated talk, "Pencil Points," by Frank M. Rines, dealing with pencil drawing. At the Galleries of "The Arts," large gallery, Boston Art Club, 249 Dartmouth Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m. Admission 50 cents.

Sunday

Final day of the exhibit on "Indians and Excavations" at the New England Museum of Natural History, in the Main Hall, 234 Berkeley Street, open on Sunday from 1 to 4:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, recital by Earle Spicer, baritone, and Meri Freeland, accompanist, in Fenway Court, at 2 p. m.

Final lecture in the annual lecture course of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, "Timberline," illustrated with motion pictures in color, will be presented by Martin K. Bovey, in John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, Boston, at 2:30 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, concert of "Eighteenth Century Music with Harpsichord" by Annie Tschopp, violinist, and Martha Whittemore, violist. In the Tapestry Gallery, at 2:30 p. m. Gallery talks on "The Art of India" by Miss Hall, and "Portrait Exhibition" by Mrs. Tanner, at 3:30 p. m. At the Museum Hour for children, a motion picture "Colonial Children" will be presented, at 3:30 p. m.

Monthly meeting of the Fellowship of the Community Church. Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, will speak on "Why Keep Killing?" A musical program by Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Gallatly, concert pianists, will also be featured. Mrs. R. G. Lopaus, Chairman of the Fellowship, will preside. At the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 3 p. m.

Concert presented by Miss Eleanor Mowry, organist and choir director of the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church. Miss Barbara Coffin, soprano, and Miss Hannah Coffin, violinist, will assist. At the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church, at 4 p. m. The concerts are open to the public.

Concert of organ music by William Zeuch. At the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, at 4:30 p. m. The public is invited.

Account of London under fire by Quentin Reynolds, for the benefit of the British War Relief Society. At Symphony Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, Boston, at 8 p. m.

At the Ford Hall Forum, discussion on "Latin America, Germany and the United States" by Hubert Herring, Reuben L. Lurie, presiding. In Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, Boston, at 6 p. m.

Evacuation Day exercises, with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as chief speaker. Prizes will be awarded to the winners of an essay contest held in public and parochial schools. At the South Boston high school, Thomas Park, at 8 p. m.

Monday

Evacuation Day memorial exercises at Dorchester Heights, with United States Representative John E. Flaherty as the main speaker, at 10:30 a. m. Five-mile foot race under the sponsorship of the Recreation Division of the Park Department, with 200 high school boys participating, beginning at Andrew Square, South Boston over the parade route, at 1 p. m. Evacuation Day parade, beginning at Andrew Square at 2 p. m.

Opening of the New England Spring Flower Show at Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston, given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. From 1 to 10 p. m. on Monday, and from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily through Saturday, March 22.

Free public lecture on "Primitive Islam: Its Social and Intellectual Background" by Dr. William Thomson, James Richard Jewett, professor of Arabic at Harvard University. Third lecture of a series entitled "Islam, or the Religion of Mohammed and His Followers," sponsored by the Lowell Institute, at King's Chapel, Tremont and School Streets, Boston, at 2 p. m. No tickets required.

Free public lecture on "The Renaissance of Naval Strategy in the Age of Imperialism, Mahan, Tirpitz Strategic Issue in the Anglo-German Naval Rivalry" by Dr. Herbert Rosinski, formerly lecturer on military and naval theory to the German Naval Academy, Kiel, 1932-1935. Fifth lecture of a series entitled "Command of the Sea," sponsored by the Lowell Institute, in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 5 p. m.

Lecture on "Tristan and Isolde Concluded" by Edward Dawnes, music editor of the Boston Evening Transcript. Sixth of a series of lectures on the Boston repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera Company, at the Malkin Conservatory, 290 Beacon Street, Boston, at 5:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 11

U. S. Foreign Policy Criticized as Vague

The chief danger to our democracy is not our foreign policy but our lack of foreign policy, Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, novelist and advocate of more aid to Britain, told the Foreign Policy Association today.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Association's seventh luncheon discussion, at the Copley-Plaza, Mr. Agar answered the question: "Is Our Foreign Policy Destroying Our Democracy at Home?" He pointed out that there is still "altogether too much vagueness with respect to our relations with the other great nations of the earth, totalitarian and democratic."

"There continues to be," he insisted, "a lack of clarity as to just what are our aims in the field of international affairs. It is in this vagueness, in this lack of clarity as to just what we plan to do, or hope to do, that danger to our American way of life exists."

From the very outbreak of the war, the Louisville editor continued, "our people have wanted, first, to win the war, and, second, to keep out of the war. As a result of these twin wishes, we have arrived at a perfectly meaningless 'All Aid to Britain Short of War.'"

This was never an actual, official policy, but "an expression of our divided soul, an expression largely meaningless because why aid to Britain unless you plan to aid her enough and how could we possibly tell that aiding her enough would be short of war?"

A true foreign policy, in Mr. Agar's opinion, "would have to be aimed either at winning the war or at keeping out of war. After months of comparative inactivity we are finally aiming toward the former, toward winning the war—but we still don't say so clearly and simply.

"And," he continued, "there is a danger to democracy in not saying exactly what we are up to, in not laying our cards face up on the table of international affairs."

Strong Try for Age-Aid Rise Likely to Stir 'Hill' Hearing

Renewed and more powerful efforts to increase from $30 to at least $40 a month the minimum benefits under old-age assistance are expected to produce the legislative hearing feature on Beacon Hill next week when more than 250 bills have been assigned for public discussion.

Encouraged by the November, 1940, State election public opinion vote in which 30 of the 40 Senatorial districts favored increased benefits, the old-age assistance forces are prepared for their strongest drive since the eligibility age was reduced from 70 to 65 years in 1935. Next week's hearing is the first of three major hearings on old-age assistance, others being scheduled at later dates on reducing the eligibility age to 60 years and on repeal of the so-called support of parents clause under which children of needy aged parents are required to contribute to their support according to their financial ability.

Hardy legislative perennials provide most of the other major hearings of the week. Organized labor once more will march up Beacon Hill to urge ratification of the Federal Child Labor amendment.

Opponents of compulsory vaccination once more will make a determined effort to repeal the compulsory law. Public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway is another repeat proposal assigned for a hearing.

Increased unemployment compensation benefits will be sought by organized labor.

Meanwhile, the Ways and Means Committee will begin its second week of hearings on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial State budget.

As the Legislature prepares for its twelfth week of the present session, approximately 1,000 of the 2,900 measures thus far submitted to the present session are still awaiting public hearings.

Next week's important hearings include:

Monday Through Thursday

Ways and Means—(Room 245, 10:30 a. m., and 2:30 p. m.): Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial State budget.

Monday

Election Laws—(Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to repeal the 1939 law requiring State-wide verification of voters.

Municipal Finance—(Room 433, 10:30 a. m.): Measure filed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston to allow Boston to borrow up to $3,000,000 to finance deficits caused by tax abatements in the years 1938 to 1942.

State Administration — (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed establishment of a State health and recreation board to spend $1,000,000 annually to provide adequate bathing and recreational facilities in the State, and appointment of a county purchasing agent to centralize county purchases.

Tuesday

Agriculture—(Room 489, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to set up a special commission to investigate Federal distribution of funds to farmers to determine whether Massachusetts farmers are receiving an equitable share.

Judiciary—(Room 222, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to increase the pay of special Justices, to readjust salaries of Municipal and District Court Justices.

Labor and Industries—(Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to increase weekly unemployment compensation benefits and to increase the duration of such benefits.

Legal Affairs—(Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to prohibit druggists from selling alcoholic beverages; to make unnecessary the biennial local option liquor vote after a community votes twice consecutively for or against sale of alcoholic beverages.

Public Health—(Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to repeal the compulsory vaccination law.

Public Service — (Room 443, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to bar from public service members of subversive organizations, and to grant Legislators $500 each for expenses during the off-session year.

Wednesday

Cities—(Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to reorganize the Boston Board of Assessors and the Boston School Committee.

Civil Service—(Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to extend veterans' preference privileges in Civil Service to members of the organized Militia called into Federal service; to place the Warden of Charlestown State Prison, Superintendents of Concord Reformatory, Norfolk Prison Colony and the Bridgewater State Farm under Civil Service, and to establish a special commission to study Civil Service.

Constitutional Law—(Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to ratify the Federal Child Labor amendment; to request Congress to limit Selective Service training to one year and to limit to the United States and its territories the service of Selectees; to defer until graduation drafting of college students having completed two years of college or are enrolled as graduate students; to memorialize Congress to pass an anti-lynch law.

Judiciary—(Room 222, 1:30 a. m.): Legislation to establish six-man juries to hear civil cases.

Metropolitan Affairs — (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Public Welfare—(Room 448, 10:30 a. m.)—Legislation for a special commission investigation into commitment of persons to hospitals for those classed as insane.

State Administration — (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Bill for a special commission investigation into the advisability of consolidating, abolishing or reorganizing various State departments, offices, boards and commissions.

Transportation — (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Proposal for free transportation on railroads, busses and steamship lines for persons in the armed forces.

Thursday

Judiciary—(Room 222, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to establish an Administrative Court, set up a judicial committee to control the District Court system, and establish a special commission to investigate the District Court system.

Pensions—(Gardner auditorium, 10:30 a. m.) Twenty-seven bills to increase old-age assistance benefits from $30 a month to at least $40.

Taxation—(Room 407, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to continue permanently the temporary cigarette tax and additional liquor taxes (continued from a hearing last week).

New Bedford's Fame Extended By Carpenters' Pot of Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 15—The $240,000 pot of gold which the New Bedford Carpenters Union finds on its hands, thanks to the building of nearby Camp Edwards, will not be distributed in cash to its normally small Cape Cod membership, Union officials declared today.

"There is no chance of this," exclaimed the financial secretary, in protest at the possibility. "It can't be done."

Before the rush of 14,000 carpenters to the cantonment began the local Union had 175 members Today, the financial secretary reported, it has 2,500 on its rolls.

The bulk of these became members of the New Bedford Union by paying the $75 initiation fee it asked. Before the camp was in sight, the fee had been $30, but the prospect of a flood of carpenters led the Union to more than double its initiation charge.

Closed Shop Contract

Every carpenter who went to work on the cantonment had to be a member of the Union, because the contractor had signed a closed shop contract.

The $75 tax proved higher than the national officers of the Union relished. They conveyed a demurrer to their New Bedford local last Fall. As a result, the local agreed to accept carpenters who joined any of the many carpenters' unions in Massachusetts, where initiation fees ranged from $25 to $57 at the highest in Boston.

But inquiry here today brought out that most of the carpenters at the camp had come direct and paid the $75 asked at New Bedford. Very few, it was stated, had joined elsewhere in the State and transferred.

Dues of $1.75 a month also helped to accumulate money to the Union's credit. This was the figure for men below 50 years, while $1.50 was set for between 50 and 60 years, and 75 cents for men over 60. A substantial part of the dues, especially for the younger men, was sent to national headquarters to pay toward various union benefits.

Though exactly how much was collected during the brief boom was not disclosed today, officials granted it was in the neighborhood of $260,000.

Expenses, reported to be $20,000, will "run all of that," they added.

An auditor sent out by the national offices of the Union in Indianapolis, Ind., has just finished going over the accounts and has returned to his headquarters.

"The money is in the bank," remarked local officers with a touch of pride at having that much and not letting it get away.

Some Refunds Required

How the bonanza will be spent remains undivulged.

"We will use it for the benefit of the organization," it was promised. Also some outlay for repairing the Union's building is forecast. Its first major expense item was furnished by the purchase of an old building.

"We also had to refund a lot of money to men over 60," noted the financial secretary. "We found it was not right under the Union's laws to charge them the full initiation fee of $75. We are still refunding in such instances. We also paid back some apprentices, letting them in for $10."

If the several thousand men who boosted the Union to a size no Cape Cod carpenters' union ever saw before do not keep up their dues, they will in time automatically be dropped.

Originally there were so few carpenters in the locality of Camp Edwards itself that the little carpenters' union which had struggled along there for years finally gave up and disappeared less than a year before the cantonment was announced. Its territory was then placed in the jurisdiction of the New Bedford local.

It has been reported by higher-ups in the Carpenters' Union that it had cut the initiation fee to $50. If so, New Bedford has not yet heard of it. The fee there is still $75.

Vote Machines Decision Soon In Brookline

Brookline, said to be the only Massachusetts municipality to use voting machines, may soon embark on a four-year program to install such machines in every one of the Town's nine precincts.

At Tuesday's Town Meeting, the voters will decide whether to purchase for $24,000 20 voting machines to equip Precincts 6 and 9 this year to start the program.

During the past year rented machines have been used in Precinct 6 with considerable success and voter approval, Arthur Shinners, Town Clerk, stated today. He pointed out that a recent postcard poll showed that 95 per cent of voters in Precinct 6 favored the voting machines.

The experiment during the past year came as the result of a study by a special committee headed by Henry W. Minot. This committee has since approved purchase of the 20 machines this year, Mr. Shinners said. In addition, the Board of Selectmen has unanimously favored the purchase, as has the subcommittee on administration of the advisory committee and the long-range planning committee.

However, the Brookline Taxpayers' Association opposes the purchase at this time.

To equip the entire Town a total of 75 machines will be needed, Mr. Shinners said.

In preparation for the Town Meeting voters, th emachines were demonstrated in each precinct during the Town election last week.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 16

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, March 16

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc); Christian Science program, auspices of The Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.79mc)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

6:30 p. m.—Recorded Dinner Concert.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; British Children Radiocast with Gracie Fields.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Music Graphs; Lani McIntyre's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Marimba Orchestra, Entr'acte; Johnny Long's Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour

00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Moonlight Magic; NBC Symphony Orchestra.

For Sunday, March 16

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

:15 p. m.—"France Forever" Program.
:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Rotary International.
4:30 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions
5:00 p. m.—World Symposium and Choir Music.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
6:00 p. m.—Music at Eventide.

WBOS (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Tapestry Musicale.

First Spanish Hour

5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; NBC String Symphony.

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; New Friends of Music Concert.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Music for Listening.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Martha Tilton with Charles Dant's Orchestra; Music Graphs.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; "Entr'acte"; WBOS Mailman; Musical Workshop.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor, and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, March 17

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

For Monday, March 17

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Experts Make Flower Show Possible

By a Staff Photographer

Guiding Lights Behind the Scenes

Left to right: Seth L. Kelsey, Thomas Milne, members of the Exhibition Committee; Arno Nehrling, Show Manager, and Egbert Hans, Landscape Architect, who designed the Grand Hall stage exhibit.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00	Man on the Farm	News; Talk; Stocks	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm	Noonday Revue	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"; "Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather 'Monitor Views the News'
12:45	Country Journal			Italian music program	
1:00	News	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	'We Are Always Young'	'Musical Mailbox'
1:15	Community Bulletin		"Boston's Future"; talk	"Edith Adams' Future"	'Musical Mailbox'
1:30	"No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45	"No Politics"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00	Saturday Revue;	Metropolitan Opera:	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Hasty Pudding preview	Ed Parseley and His
2:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	Gladys Swarthout and	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Concert Album	Saddle Pals
2:30	'Of Men and Books';	Charles Kullman in	Gordon Jenkins' Orches-	Intercollegiate Pan-	The Sheridan Sisters
2:45	speakers	Bizet's "Carmen"	tra; vocalist	American Congress	Five Star News
3:00	"Jobs for Defense";	Metropolitan Opera:	'Readin', Writin', and	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:15	The Martins	Gladys Swarthout and	Rhythm"	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:30	Popular music	Charles Kullman in	Guy Hedlund Players:	'New World Diplomacy'	Sports and Music
3:45	Music; news	Bizet's "Carmen"	dramatization	New World Diplomacy	Sports and Music
4:00	Harvard Guardian	Metropolitan Opera:	Variety program with	Studio speaker	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Forum	Gladys Swarthout and	Red Skelton; Mickey	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Charles Kullman in	Rooney; Judy Garland;	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Bizet's "Carmen"	Wallace Beery; others	Dance Time	World in Fantasy"
5:00	News of Americas	Metropolitan Opera:	'The World Is Yours';	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:15	New England to the	Bizet's "Carmen"	dramatization	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:30	Colors	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. Culture Hall	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News; Elmer Davis;	Mobilization of Ameri-	'The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	can Legion Auxiliary	Swopper"	'Memory Lane'	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious Program	'Grand Ole Opry'	'The First Offender';	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	Religious Program	'Grand Ole Opry'	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	"Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Dramatic sketch	Rep. W. Pat man, Texas	Western Tunes
7:45	tion"	Buying for Defense	Musical Rendezvous	Concert Miniatures	Oleander Male Quartet
8:00	'Marriage Club';	'Concert Hall of the Air'	"Knickerbocker Play-	'The Soldiers' Quiz';	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15	Quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Discussion
8:30	"Duffy's Tavern";	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences';	'Hawaii Calls'; native	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	variety; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	Hawaiian music	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	West Point Anniversary	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalists; orchestra	Program: talks; music.	variety; music	News Service	cal Album
9:30	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Boston Olympics vs.
9:45	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Baltimore Orioles
10:00	Saturday Serenade	NBC Symphony Orches-	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	Chicagoland Concert:	hockey game from Bos-
10:15	Saturday Serenade	tra; George Szell, con-	edy sketch	Henry Weber's Orches-	ton Garden; J. Reilly,
10:30	Male Quartet	ductor	Defense for America	tra; Marion Claire, so-	Jay Wesley, announcers
10:45	News of the World	NBC Symphony Orches-	Series: "Tanks"	prano	Five Star News
11:00	Weather; News	tra; George Szell, con-	News Service	Hal Leonard's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	V. Monroe's Orch.	ductor	Local news; Weather	Hal Leonard's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	News; Music; Weather	Isham Jones' Orchestra	'California Melodies'	Day's End; News
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00	Press News; 'Ma-	War news; Music	War news; Organ Re-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	tinatta"	Instrumental trio	cital, Dr. C. Courboin	Radio Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; weather	Weather Service	Melody Market	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Market	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	Good Morning Cheer
9:15	Church Digest	'Coast to Coast on a	'Deep River Boys'	nade	Religious Service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	Lee Gordon and His	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	gram	Gordonaires	nade	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	'Musical Album'	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	'Musical Album'	'Music in the Modern
10:30	Indianapolis Sym-	Southernaires; Negro	'Thrills and Romance';	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner';
10:45	phony Orchestra	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	Service of The Mother
11:00	News; 'News and	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church, The First
11:15	Rhythm'	Irving Miller's Orchestra	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Trinity Church; Dr.	'Old Refrains"	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	entist, in Boston,
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Massachusetts
12:00	News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra;	News Service	Student Radio Club	'Strings and Things';
12:15	Piano solo ist	"I m an American"	'Tone Tapestries'	Student Radio Club	novelty string orchestra
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	American Legion's 23rd	Italian string music	Music of the Masters
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Orch.; Erno	Birthday Program	Italian string music	Music of the Masters
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Rapee, conductor; Selma	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Hall's Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Kaye, soprano	Religious program	'Cafe Continental'	Joseph Hall's Hour
1:30	Religious program	News	'On Your Job'; drama-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Hall's Hour
1:45	Religious program	Tropical Moods	tization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Hall's Hour
2:00	The Free Company:	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:15	dramatization	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:30	The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago	Oberlin Pan-American	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	Round Table	Congress	gram
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Molnar's	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	Symphony Orch.;	"The Swan"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	John Barbirolli,	Great Plays: Molnar's	Interview	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	"The Swan"	'Chats About Dogs'	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	'Quiz of Two Cities'	"The Americas Speak";	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15	Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	'Quiz of Two Cities'	talks and music	Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	News; Music	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	Boston Olympics-River
4:45	Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	Vale hockey game
5:00	"Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Au-	'The Musical Steelmak-	Boston Olympics-River
5:15	ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santora, yodeler	ditions of the Air	ers"; variety; orchestra	Vale hockey game
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	Flower Show Program;	'Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	Studio speaker	True"; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	'Spreading New Eng-	'Double or Nothing'	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame'	quiz program	'Why and Weather'
6:30	'Melody Ranch';	'What's Your Idea?';	News Service	'Show of the Week';	Religious Hour; dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; 'Dear	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez, Orch.	zation
7:00	Bob"; sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	Joseph Szigeti, violinist;	The Friendly Singer
7:15	Headlines, Bylines	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	orchestra	Gypsy Music
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	News for the Americas	Bandwagon; Gus Arn-	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	ter; drama	Talk, Milo J. Warner	heim's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangled Theater:	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum: 'Women	C. Hageman
8:15	ter; drama	dramatization	Dickson; orchestra	View America's For-	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	eign Relations'	'Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album"
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	'Manhattan Merry-Go-	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	'Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Hour: Symphony	'The Parker Family'	Round'	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	cal Album"
9:30	Orch.; Guiomar	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:45	Novaes, pianist	Sports Newsreel	miliar music	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:00	'Take It or Leave	'Good Will Hour'; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Week-End Jamboree
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Week-End Jamboree
10:30	News; Jerry Sears	'Good Will Hour'; John	Deadline Dramas	'Sunday Night Play-	News Service
10:45	Presents	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	house"; dramatization	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Press News; 'Meet	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15	the Music"	Music You Want'	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	Dance Digest
11:30	Bobby Day's Orch.	'Music You Want'	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	'Day's End'
11:45	Bobby Day's Orch.	'Music You Want'	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	'Day's End'; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00	'Treat Time"	Mildred Carlson	'The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	'Melody Strings'	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	'Harvey and Dell'	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Singing Surf Riders
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	News; Music; Stocks	'Of Human Bondage"	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Norsemen Quartet	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	'Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	'We Are Always Young'	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Woman in White"	Boston Flower Show	'As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Music Salon	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	Drama of Food
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	Grimm's Daughter"	Lillian Sherman, songs	Frank Ross, vocalist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Radio Garden Club	Concert Orchestra
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	tra Matinee Concert	"Light of the World"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Miror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Setila Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Miror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	'Young Widder Brown"	Network program	Comie Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; drama	'Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Citizens All"	'Memory Lane'	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	'Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Castles in the Air; va-
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	riety musicale
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	'Play Broadcast"; quiz	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	Orchestra	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	Theater: Martha	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater";	'Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Scott, William	Network speakers	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30	Gargan in "Cheers	Bastin Street Chamber	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	'Can You Top This?'	"Classical Album"
9:45	for Miss Bishop"	Music Society; News	Bob Trendler's Orch.	'Can You Top This?'	Five Star News
10:00	Nation'l Art Gallery	Nati. Art Gallery Dedi-	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Nati. Art Gallery Dedi-	Boston Garden Sports
10:15	Dedication	cation; Pres. Roosevelt	vocalists	cation; Pres. Roosevelt	Boston Garden Sports
10:30	Frazier Hunt	National Radio Forum;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Network speakers	Boston Garden Sports
10:45	News; Sports	Rep. Ellis, Arkansas	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Network speakers	Boston Garden Sports
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	'Lazy Rhapsody'	Boston Garden Sports
11:15	Eamon De Valera	'Music You Want'	Local News; Weather	Raymond Gram Swing	Boston Garden Sports
11:30	Master Works of	'Music You Want'	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports
11:45	Music; recordings	'Music You Want'	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports

Spring Flower Show Opens In Mechanics Building Monday

(Continued from Page 9)

long center aisle, flanked with the largest individual gardens of the show, we see reproduced on the stage an Australian Mountain glen. This brilliant display colored by a profusion of golden acacia and given authenticity by graceful Lady Paper Bark trees and Australian pine, imported from Florida, was designed by Egert Hans, Consulting Landscape Architect for Conservation, and Arno Nehrling, the Massachusetts Department of show manager.

Where Gurgling Stream Flows

A gurgling stream tumbles over rocks green with moss and cascades down the "mountain" side to disappear in the lush growth characteristic of this Australian countryside. Eucalyptus, palms, and tree ferns complete the picture.

Entering the center aisle we find ourselves in a mammoth rose garden, the exhibit of the Bobbink & Atkins nursery, and said to be the largest ever built indoors.

Just ahead is the wishing well, made after an authentic design from Canterbury, England, by Thomas H. Murray of Marblehead. Coins dropped into the well will be donated to various war relief funds—a different one each day of the show.

Beyond the well on the right is a formal garden staged by Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield of Marblehead; to the left is a naturalistic garden by Edwin S. Webster of Chestnut Hill, President of the Massachusetts Horicultural Society.

Passing the Crowninshield display we come to a modernistic garden by the Weston Nurseries, designed by Miss Marjorie Stearns. Across the isle is a restful garden built by Harlan P. Kelsey, Inc., of East Boxford, Mass.

Under the balcony to the left are two gardens of succulents and cacti, the displays of F. I. Carter & Sons of Tewkesbury and Ray's, Inc., of Bridgewater. Near-by are interesting annuals from the greenhouses of Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall.

Beauty on Second Floor

Upstairs in the Huntington Avenue exhibition building are many of the Show's perennial favorites. There we find in their accustomed places Rose Hall and Carnation Hall where some of the finest roses and carnations raised will be on brilliant display all during the Show.

At the head of the stairs which rise from the right of the stage in Grand Hall we come face to face with a blaze of color. Brightest is a group of orange and yellow clivias, displayed by Mrs. E. D. Brandegee. Flanking these on either side are groups of old-fashioned standard geraniums grown by Cummings, florist, of Woburn.

On either side of the stairs are two features we must not miss. One is the amaryllis group of W. T. Walke & Sons, Inc., of Salem, last year's President's Cup winner. The other is a small greenhouse, practical for the suburban amateur gardener.

Going to the left toward the tea garden room we pass displays of gardenia from the Arlington Gardens and from the greenhouses of Butler & Ullman of Northampton as well as a group of snapdragons by their originator, C. H. Lothrop of Lexington.

Children Show Artistry

Down the right-hand aisle toward the main restaurant are displays of house plants from such well-known firms as F. I. Carter & Sons, Tewksbury; Ray's, Inc., of Bridgewater, and the Essex Floriculture Club of Essex County Agricultural School.

In the gallery along Rose Hall we come upon a model of a section of the restoration of Williamsburg, Va., arranged by the children of the Runkle School.

Finally, we must visit the gallery overlooking Grand Hall. Here we have a thrilling view of the stage and the spacious gardens on the main floor.

In all there will be 173 separate displays in this year's Show and about 100 trade booths devoted to matters of interest to gardeners and flower lovers. After the first day the Show opens at 9 a. m. daily through Saturday. Closing time each day is 10 p. m.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program. OAX4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Lt. Cmdr. Thomas Woodrooffe, R. N.: 'Questions of the Hour;" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Dance Music. DJD 11.77 meg., 25 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.8 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Ancient Hungarian Music"; Talk; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to American Eagle Club, London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Dance Music with The Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, March 16

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"La Boheme," 3rd and 4th Acts. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Feature Program; Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Jazz Songs. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Headline News and Views" Commentator, J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches"; Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

10 HERBS for $3.50
Postpaid
1 Tarragon 1 Garden Sage
1 Winter Savory 1 Peppermint
1

Instruments of the Past In Sunday Museum Concert

Three musicians, noted for their performance on instruments of a bygone age, will give a concert of eighteenth-century music on tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. It will be free to the public.

Claude Jean Chiasson of Cambridge, Mass., familiar to local audiences, will play the harpsichord. Miss Martha Whittemore, a native of Boston, will come from New York to play the viola da gamba, and Miss Annie Tschopp, Swiss violinist, will play the violin and the viola d'amore.

The program will include the compositions of François Couperin, organist and harpsichordist who taught the royal princesses at the court of Louis XIV, Milandre of the eighteenth century and one of the few composers who wrote for the viola d'amore, Franz Xaver Hammer, cellist in the orchestra of Prince Esterhazy under Haydn's direction, Karl Stamitz, elder son of the founder of the Mannheim School, and Georg Philipp Telemann, the most influential German musician among Bach's contemporaries.

Miss Whittemore, who has played extensively in this country and in Europe, claims to be the only American using a viola da gamba fretted in the old-time manner by tying gut around the fingerboard, spaced at half-tone intervals, which gives a tonal effect of open strings to all notes. She bows in the original manner, with the hand under the bow instead of above it, and she uses the old type of bow. Her instrument was made in England in 1640 by Richard Meares.

Miss Tschopp is a specialist in old music and the instruments for which it was written. She taught at the Schola Cantorum Basiliensis, founded in Switzerland especially for the teaching of old music.

While Miss Tschopp plays every instrument in the viol family she is particularly devoted to the viola d'amore which stands on the border between viols and violins. It has six or seven strings, and from seven to 14 sympathetic strings. The sympathetic strings, of brass or steel wire, stretched under the ordinary strings, are not played upon directly but made to vibrate in sympathy with notes played in the ordinary way.

Mr. Chiasson, who built the harpsichord in his own studio and has given a number of concerts on museum instruments, says that one reason for the disappearance of the old instruments was the difficulty in keeping them in repair and in tune. Caring for his harpsichord means, he adds, rolling up one's sleeves "on the merest whim," for "jacks will stick, plectra refuse to function, leathers will crack, and registers scandadously misbehave." Difficulties granted, he cannot understand, however, how the early instruments fell into disuse, for the audiences of today are very enthusiastic about them.

Artists in Concert of Strings

Apeda

Miss Martha Whittemore **Miss Annie Tschopp**

Two of the artists who will appear at the concert of 18th century music in the Museum of Fine Arts March 16. Miss Whittemore is playing the viola da gamba, predecessor of the violoncello. Miss Tschopp is playing the viola d'amore, youngest of all stringed instruments, which appeared about the end of the 17th century. Miss Tschopp's instrument was made in the Tyrol, near the end of the 18th century.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—
"Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Sender Blank," featuring Maurice Schwartz, presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Company. 8:30.

Little Theaters

Playhouse—
"Man in Half Moon Street," by Barré Lydon, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew, Paul Lukas and Robert Paige. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20. "Catholicism Through the Centuries." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby, Jean Rogers, Elizabeth Risdon. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Kenmore—
"Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:30, 10. "Pastor Hall." 1:10, 4:40, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Murder Among Friends," Cobina Wright, Jr., Marjorie Weaver.

Modern—
"Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:10, 10:30. "Land of Liberty." 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew, Paul Lukas and Robert Paige. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Flying Wild," with the "East End Kids." 10:48 a. m., 2:44, 6:40, 10:09. "Li'l Abner." 12, 3:45, 7:43. Stage Show: 1:27, 5:23, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 8:05, 9:30. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"First Episode of Mysterious Dr. Satin." "Travel—Sentinels of the Caribbean." "John Nesbitt Specialty." "The Modern Highway." "Speed Skating with Irving Jaffe," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—
"Come Live with Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Land of Liberty." 1:30, 4:55, 8:25.

Telepix—
"The Trappist Monks." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Viennese Music." "Skiing at St. Moritz," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—
"Destry Rides Again," Marlene Dietrich. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 8:15. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 9, 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:04, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra." 1:15. Evenings 6:10-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.
Regent: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "That Gang of Mine." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint at Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:30 and 8.

Brookline—Coolidge: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren Willian. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 2:05, 5:50, 9:15. "Five Little Peppers in Trouble." 4:10, 7:55.

Cleveland Circle: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:05, 6:30, 9:25. "High Sierra." Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Adolescence." Leon Janney. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard and Ellen Drew. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Father is a Prince." 2:07, 5:07, 8:07.
Park: "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Haunted Honeymoon." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard. 3:14, 6:22, 9:30. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:53, 5:01, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Scarface." Paul Muni, George Raft. 3, 6:20, 9:35. "39 Steps." Robert Donat. 1:40, 5, 8:15.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 3:05, 6:35, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:40, 6:10, 9:10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:54, 8:17. "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 2:50, 8:13, 9:36.
Mystic: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." W. William and Eric Blore. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Maplewood: "Durance Kid." "You're Out of Luck." Continuous 1:45-11.
Orpheum: "Third Finger, Left Hand." Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Here Comes the Navy." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Phantom Submarine." Anita Louise. 2:05, 5:15, 8:20. "You're the One." Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Flight Command." Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 2:12, 6, 9:30. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 12:40, 4:27, 7:55.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Third Finger, Left Hand." Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. 3:25, 8:20. "Give Us Wings." 2:35, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Arizona." Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 3:30, 8:15. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. "Life with Henry." 1:30, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt. "Old Swimming Hole."
Strand: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12:10, 4:10, 7:50.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2, 8:10.
Revere: "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Trail of the Vigilantes." 2, 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "No, No, Nanette," Ann Neagle. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2, 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Comin' Round the Mountain." "Curtain Call." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand." Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Kit Carson." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Trail of the Vigilantes." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "Little Men." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carrol. "Men Against the Sky." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver. 2:09, 7:54. "Too Many Girls," Richard Carlson and Lucille Ball. 3:35, 9:20.
Princess: "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2:09, 7:54. "No Time for Comedy." Rosalind Russell and James Stewart. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45, 7:45.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:30, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "The Bank Dick." W. C. Fields. "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride." Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Gallant Sons." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda and Linda Darnell. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. 2:30 and 7:45 daily. ("Gone With the Wind" starts Sunday.)

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Trail of the Vigilantes." Franchot Tone. 3:41, 8:11. "Youth Will Be Served." Jane Withers. 2:23, 6:48, 9:43.

Former Springfield Officials Sentenced

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15 (*AP*)—Former Aldermen Fred E. Barker and Irving C. Hayes and former Councilmen Charles S. Albert and Vincent A. Curto were sentenced yesterday to six months in county jail by Judge Walter L. Collins on bribe charges. Sentence was stayed pending reviews by the Supreme Court.

Robert M. Feldman, a sports promoter, who testified for the State, was given six months for offering a bribe. He had pleaded guilty. Sentence was suspended.

Constable to Talk At Museum On Portrait Painters

William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, will give a free public lecture in the Museum on Wednesday, March 19, at 3 p. m. His subject will be "Three Great Portrait Painters"—Rubens, Rembrandt and Velasquez. Before coming to Boston he held important museum posts in England and is considered one of the foremost authorities on western painting. His lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides.

Examples of abstract painting and wood cuts by Joseph Albers are on view until March 22 in the gallery of the School of the Museum, which occupies a neighboring building. The artist, on leave from Black Mountain College in North Carolina, is lecturing at present at Harvard University. "His work," says Russell T. Smith, Head of the Museum School, "is probably the most serious and direct of all the abstract paintings. It presents the essence of emotional painting in the simplest terms of line and color."

Albers is a native of Westphalia, Germany. He is represented in both European and American museums.

Penalty Abolitionist Makes Address Sunday

Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, will speak at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock before the Fellowship of the Community Church. Her topic will be "Why Keep Killing?"

1,000 YD Men In Big Parade On March 17

Military and defense news from all New England:

Yankee Division to March—One thousand men of the 26th Division — members of the 101st Infantry and the 68th Coast Artillery—will march in South Boston's Evacuation Day parade on Monday. The infantrymen will arrive at South Station soon after noon and the artillerymen, traveling by convoy, will reach the South Boston assembly point at about 1:30 p. m.

Song of the Shirt—National defense is writing a happy chorus to the song of the clean shirt. Two laundries in the Lowell area are working extra shifts because of work coming from Fort Devens. The Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation calls it "An interesting example of the indirect result of the defense program on industry in general."

Bonus for Buddies—Lending his support to a measure before the Vermont Legislature to provide a $10 monthly bonus for the State's National Guardsmen in the event of war, Senator George Aiken, in a letter to Gov. William H. Wills, said these men "are not starting out on just a year's ordinary training, as the future will too well demonstrate."

Nodeferment for trooper—State Police trooper Edward A. Gibbons prepared today to leave for military training after a Selective Service appeal board rejected his request for "temporary deferment." Trooper Gibbons, first State policeman to appeal a local draft board ruling, did so at the request of Public Safety Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney, who recently told a legislative committee that the State Police force is 15 men under its allocated strength.

Pardon Inquiry and State Taxes Share Attention of Legislators

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Stymied by several legal problems and lack of procedural rules, the Special House Committee appointed to determine whether Daniel H. Coakley, veteran Democratic Executive Councilor, should be impeached for his pardon-procuring activities, is considering the desirability of asking the Supreme Judicial Court for detailed advice.

It is understood that the five-member committee, headed by Representative John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont, will study a draft of an order requesting an advisory opinion at an executive session on Monday.

Among the problems bothering the members, it is reported, is whether the Legislature has authority to impeach a member of the Executive Council, whether such an official may be impeached for activities which happened in terms previous to his present term and just what procedure should be adopted.

The committee was established by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, after the Special Commission on Pardons and Paroles, following an exhaustive investigation, asked the Legislature to consider the advisibility of impeaching Councilor Coakley for his activities in obtaining pardons for hardened criminals. Mr. Coakley's activities were sharply censured by the Commission.

If the Vaughan Committee conducts public hearings on the Coakley case political fireworks may certainly be anticipated.

* * *

Dever Looks Ahead

Paul A. Dever, former Democratic Attorney General, has been out of office slightly more than two months but already he is reported preparing for the 1942 gubernatorial campaign.

His friends all assume that he will be a candidate for Governor again, being confident that the political strength he showed in losing the 1940 gubernatorial election to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall by only 5,581 votes indicates that he can win in 1942. Outside of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts Mr. Dever is still the best vote-getter among Massachusetts Democrats.

Regardless of his political strength, the former Attorney General by no means will have a clear track to the Democratic nomination. Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, is reported interested in the 1942 Democratic nomination. Others who might enter the lists are Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, who, however, is ready to seek a second mayoral term in November, this year; Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, and Francis E. Kelly, the political opportunist who is rallying the support of needy aged persons by his drive for increased old-age assistance benefits and a lower eligibility age.

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Tomorrow at 4:30 P. M.
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Program:
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6-way floor lamps, 3-way bridge, swivel bridge, extension arm bridge, and torchères. Many with onyx bases.
VALUES AT $15.00
Usually $21.50 to $30.00
6-way floor lamps, double swing bridge lamps, torchères and San Raphael (dark green onyx) table lamps. Most of these floor lamps have onyx bases.
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Stanford University Captures Its Second 1940-41 Major Sport Championship

New Boston College Coach Explodes Warner-Rockne Myth

By the Associated Press

Dennis Edward Myers took over Boston College football today and promptly proceeded to scoff at a generally held belief that the national gridiron game was based on a pair of opposing system conceived by the famous Knute Rockne and Glenn "Pop" Warner.

The big coach, who is taking over the Eagle reins from Frank Leahy—recalled to his Notre Dame Alma Mater—has a big job ahead but his biggest hurdle is surmounted by his mere willingness to give the task the old collegiate try.

"Denny" has ideas and not the least of them is that football—Warner or Rockne—is still the eleven-man autumn game.

"You'd be surprised," he says, "how little difference there will be between what Boston College did last year and what they'll do now."

The Eagles, unbeaten in a 10-game schedule and conquerors of Tennessee in the New Orleans Sugar Bowl, were considered the ne plus ultra of the Notre Dame system under the stage management of the astute Leahy.

Myers, schooled in the basic fundamentals of the Warner system, disagrees and thinks he can take Leahy's well-schooled squad and convert it readily to his own style of play. He contends that there is "no vast gulf" between his own system and that of the new Notre Dame tutor.

He took a good look at his material yesterday and he's more or less satisfied. Frank Leahy departed with a legacy which would give any coach a comfortable feeling but Myers still is taking nothing for granted—eager to prove his own ability.

He wants to show the world that the Warner and Notre Dame system are basically a single wingback offensive. He wants to prove that he has his own ideas on offensive football.

For that matter it was "Denny's" creation of the touchdown play for the Eastern All-Stars, which defeated the New York Pro Giants last season and that with a bow to the good "Tuss" McLaughry, one of the nation's ranking head coaches.

"Denny" wants to show how that one offensive play was no mistake. He's ready to fight it out with anyone on the basis that there's no real difference between the two systems.

Who knows whether he is wrong, but who can dislike him for trying to show that when the Notre Dame-coached team goes into its shift what have you got? You said it! "Warner" single wing back!

Motorboat Shorts

Ken MacKenzie of New Haven, Conn. was the first national motorboat champion to be crowned for the 1941 season. MacKenzie won the 91 cubic inch inboard hydroplane title at St. Petersburg, Fla., and having entered under the St. Petersburg Yacht Club burgee, assures the championships for the Sunshine City again in March, 1942.

* * *

One of the few remaining privately owned toll canals in the United States is the Gulf County Canal in Florida, connecting Fort St. Joe, on St. Joseph's Bay, with the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, about eight miles inland. A minimum charge of $10 is made for use of the canal, one way.

* * *

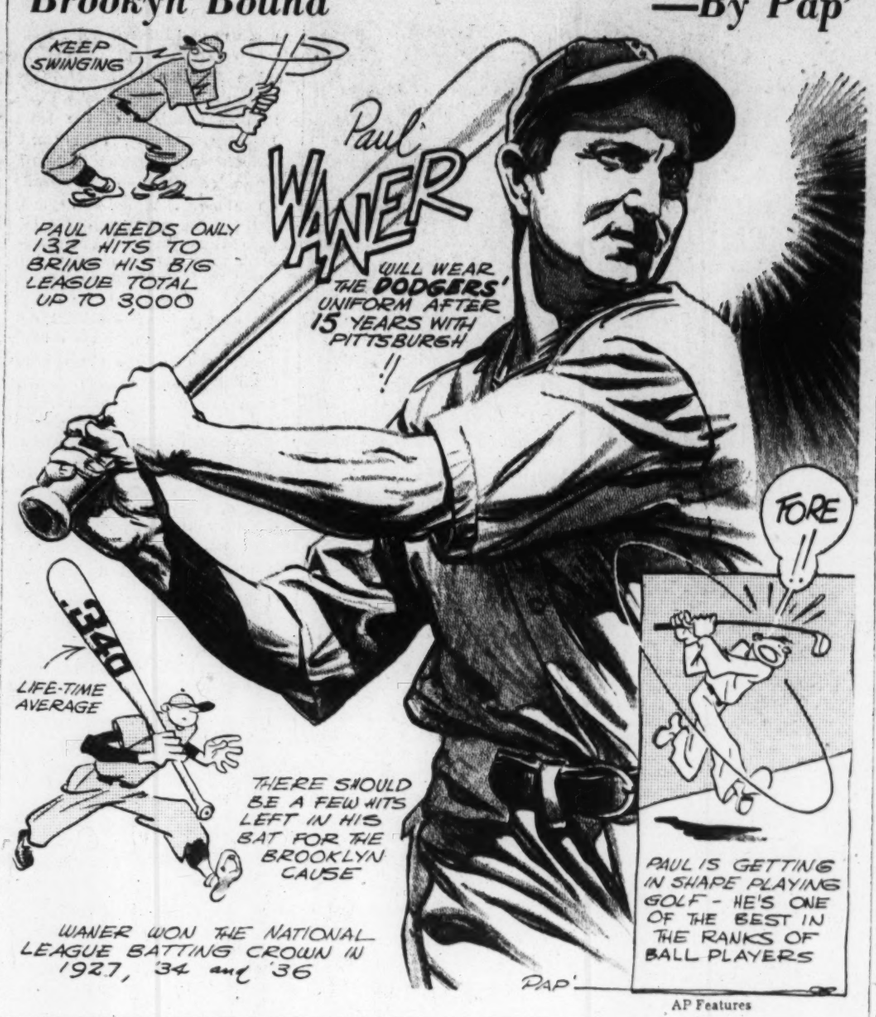
Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, U. S. N., newly appointed Commandant of the Third Naval District, and Maj.-Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, have been named members of the Board of Governors of the United States Power Squadrons.

Junpics in Final

Notre Dame Hockey Club put out the defending champion "97" Club of Boston, 3 to 2, in a "sudden death" overtime game and Boston Junior Olympics trounced Woonsocket, R. I., Flying Frenchmen, 11 to 3, in the semifinal round of the second annual Series "B" American Hockey Association championship hockey tournament last night at the Boston Garden.

The winners will play for the title at 5:30 this afternoon.

Brookyn Bound —By Pap'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WILL WEAR THE DODGERS' UNIFORM AFTER 15 YEARS WITH PITTSBURGH !!
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PAUL IS GETTING IN SHAPE PLAYING GOLF - HE'S ONE OF THE BEST IN THE RANKS OF BALL PLAYERS
WANER WON THE NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING CROWN IN 1927, '34 and '36
PAP'

AP Features

After 15 seasons in a Pittsburgh uniform, Paul Waner is likely to feel a bit strange in the livery of the Brooklyn Dodgers but he hopes the change will have a favorable reaction.

Waner was released unconditionally by the Pirates last December after his batting average dropped to .290. The Dodgers signed him in hopes that his bat might have a few base hits left in it.

Paul's average dropped to .280 in 1938, yet he managed to bounce back and hit .328 the following season. Brooklyn fans are hoping he will come back with another good year.

Paul has been one of the great hitters in the history of the National League. His life-time average is .340, and on three occasions he walked off with the batting championship. In 1927, he was voted the most valuable player.

In his 15 years as a major leaguer, Waner has collected 2,868 base hits. His ambition is to hit the magical 3,000 mark, a figure which only Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Hans Wagner, Nap Lajoie, Eddie Collins and Pop Anson were able to achieve. Paul may not gather in the necessary 132 hits this season. In fact, the chances are against him, and if he sticks around for a couple of seasons he may turn the trick. Eight times he pounded out 200 or more hits in a single season.

Waner ran into all sorts of difficulties last season. Still, he ought to come in handy around Ebbets Field this summer when some of the boys go into batting slumps. At least the Dodgers' pitchers will not have to pitch to him with the disastrous results that marked their efforts to outwit him in the past.

Training Camp Briefs

MONTERREY, Mex., March 15 (AP)—Boston's Bees arrived last night for their week-end series with the St. Louis Browns, first engagement between two big league clubs south of the border.

Fred Haney's Browns got off to an early start and arrived in time for one practice session but Casey Stengel was content to let his Bees get what rest they could from the long trip, and they will combat their American League rival without drill.

Stengel plans to send Dick Errickson and Manuel Salvo against the Browns in the opener today and use Nick Strincevich, Al Piechota and Frank Lamanna Sunday morning and Jim Tobin and Bill Posedel Sunday afternoon.

SARATOSA, Fla., March 15 (AP)—Manager Joe Cronin sent his heaviest artillerymen through a long batting drill today, anxious to end the faults which have resulted in three Grapefruit defeats to date.

Batting, rather than pitching, has been the Red Sox weakness and Cronin has had his heaviest sluggers, including Ted Williams, Jimmy Foxx, Dom Di Maggio and Lou Finney in extra batting practice sessions to bring them up to the mark.

Today the Sox camp on the trail on the Louisville farm club with Charlie Wagner, Mike Ryba and Mickey Harris slated for hurling assignments. Ryba and Harris already have furnished enough example of their abilities, so Wagner would seem to be the particular object of attention in the exhibition battle.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

DALLAS, Texas—It Southern Methodist University wins the Southwest Conference football championship that's good; if it doesn't that's O. K., too.

How would you like to have a coaching job like that?

Matty Bell likes it—so much, in fact, that he has allowed S. M. U. to tie him up from even discussing another job.

And the university has just announced that Matty will be under a new five-year contract when his present agreement runs out in two years.

Not only that, but Matty doesn't have to keep on coaching to draw his present salary. At the end of the new contract he may retire to take up duties in physical education.

Oklahoma City—Bobby Riggs and Frank Kovacs, the nation's second and third ranking tennis players, meet in the singles semi-finals of the National indoor tournament tonight on the same court where their current feud originated three months ago.

Riggs, defending national champion from Chicago, couldn't stand up under the terrific smashes of the seldom-serious cut-up from Oakland, Calif., when they clashed in the finals of the Oklahoma indoor tournament in December.

Since then, they have faced each other four times in winter circuit tournaments and Kovacs now holds the advantage—three victories to two.

On the other side of the semi-finals bracket, Oklahoma City's Don McNeill, national outdoor champion and America's No. 1 amateur, meets Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., with both seeking the indoor title each has held once before.

Kansas City—San Diego's Aztecs have done it again. For the third straight year the Californians are in the finals of the National Intercollegiate basketball tournament and this time the chances favor them to win their first title.

They made their greatest advance last night by swarming under and around the giants of West Texas State, seeded No. 1, to make a short lead last for a 43-to-40 triumph.

Earlier the Murray, Ky., Teachers eliminated Santa Barbara, Calif., State, 35 to 33, for a final round berth. The two clubs tangle for the crown won a year ago by Tarkio, Mo., College in a 52-to-42 triumph over San Diego.

Manchester, N. H. — Rindge Technical High of Cambridge, Mass., and Bristol, Conn., High last night won their way into the final of the New England interscholastic basketball tournament. Bristol defeated Windham High, of Willimantic, Conn., 37 to 34, and Rindge eliminated Pawtucket West (R. I.) High, 29 to 28.

St. Paul—Two Flin Flon, Manitoba, pin men yesterday held the spotlight at the American Bowling Congress.

Competing in their first major tournament, the Canadian pair of John McDonald and Leo Mackonka collaborated on a 1,210 total for the doubles lend.

Elmer Kielinen, Negaunee, Mich., took over the top spot in the singles division in posting a 639 total on games of 217, 219, 203. George Killig, Dubuque, Iowa, tallied 638, garnered from games of 220, 204, 214 for the runner-up berth.

New York—Pennsylvania, Penn State and Princeton moved abreast into the final round of the Eastern intercollegiate wrestling championships last night on the Columbia mats. Each team qualified three men for the title matches.

Navy and Yale came through the semifinals deadlocked with two finalists each while Army, Cornell and Lehigh, the defending champion, each qualified one grappler.

On the basis of points awarded for falls occurring in the course of the tourney, the Yale matmen led the field with six points. The Quakers were runners-up with five, while the Nittany Lions and Nassau Tigers scored four each.

Annapolis, Md.—Yale swimmers plunged out in front of a tank full of crack competition by taking three of five final events of the fourth annual Eastern intercollegiate championships held at the Naval Academy last night.

Yale's medley team of Lou Dannenbaum, Twigg-Smith and Pope set a new pool record of 3m. .8s. in winning the 300-yard relay; Jim Cook repeated his last year's victory in the one-meter fancy diving and Dannenbaum marked up another tank record with his winning time of 1m. 38.4s. in the 150-yard backstroke event.

Seigniory Club, Quebec—Three rinks from Brookline, Mass., won and two others from the same city lost in first-round play of the fifth annual McCrea Trophy curling bonspiel yesterday.

The Brookline rinks skipped by Ben Ames Williams and Arthur Pope won in convincing fashion. Williams's four beating D. H. Pooler's Toronto Granites 10-6 while the Pope rink turned back Lieut. Col. F. G. Thomson's Hamilton Thistles 9-5. G. T. Willet of Brookline edged A. W. Hunter's Toronto Curling Club rink 10-9.

Cambridge, Mass.—Bob Schaper, of Brown, last night led qualifiers in defense of his 50-yard freestyle championship in the New England intercollegiate swimming championships at the M. I. T. pool, with a mark of 23.7s. Edward Smyke, of Springfield, turned in an upset win in fancy diving by taking the preliminary round with 104.93 points, as Dave Howard, of M. I. T., placed second with 98.8 points.

New Haven, Conn.—Two northern border region teams, Clinton, N. Y., and Berlin, N. H., survived opening tests to gain the semi-finals yesterday in the National A. A. U. hockey tournament.

Of the survivors, Berlin faced the task of trying to whip the St. Nicks of New York, the tourney favorites this afternoon, due to the last minute withdrawal of the Des Moines, Iowa, entry, Clinton's foe was in doubt.

Tournament officials were trying to fill the gap with a Massachusetts or Norwalk six.

Boston—Charlie Devens, former New York Yankee pitcher, and Charles H. Stockton wound up on top yesterday in the all-Boston first round of the nation's most exclusive competition—the U. S. amateur court tennis championship at the Tennis and Racquet Club.

Devens defeated E. M. Beale, Jr., 3—6, 6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, and Stockton had a bit more advantage over George W. Wightman, 6—0, 5—6, 6—1, 6—1, to move into the semifinal round.

Today they will face A. B. Martin and R. L. Gerry, both of New York, in the semifinal engagements.

St. Augustine, Fla.—Defending champion Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., and his amateur partner Charles Sheldon of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., were knocked out of the national best-ball tournament late yesterday by Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., and Wilford Wehrle of Chicago 3 and 2 in a quarter-finals match.

Snead and Wehrle just previously had won a 4-and-3 victory over Al Brosch of Bethpage, N. Y., and Harold Butler of Hempstead, N. Y.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	26	8	12	162	99	64
Toronto	26	14	6	135	98	58
Detroit	24	15	10	109	96	52
Rangers	20	19	8	117	122	48
Chicago	16	24	7	111	129	79
Montreal	15	26	6	145	147	36
Americans	8	27	11	96	174	27

By-Plays

Yale-Harvard Hockey

Harvard and Yale have met in 41 series of hockey games. Of these Yale has won only 13, but the Blue of Eli has gradually been getting better at the sport than its Crimson rival.

In the early years of the sport Harvard had much the better of things, in fact the wearers of the Crimson were generally regarded as the best college hockey teams in the country. Under the able coaching of Alfred Winsor they proved to be far too strong for those American colleges which maintained the sport.

It is only to be expected that the pioneer in a sport should have an advantage over those who take it up afterwards, and Harvard certainly proved that is the case.

But things have changed during the past 40 odd years. Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth and some of the other American colleges have gone into the sport in a large way. They have improved their facilities for playing the game. They have also procured more able coaching and they now have students who know more about the finer points of the sport.

This year found Yale showing greater superiority over Harvard than any former Eli five has ever shown. Defeating the Crimson in two straight games by a score of 8 to 2 in each instance was indeed a great triumph for the Blue. In fact the score was the most one-sided the Eli has ever run up against Harvard and was therefore most pleasing to the wearers of the Blue.

As we noted above there are three ways of accounting for Yale's improved showing. One of them is better facilities for practice than they used to have; but even though these facilities are better, they are no better than those Harvard has if, in fact, they are as good.

The two chief reasons are, in my opinion, to be found in the fact that they are getting better players and coaching than they used to get; while Harvard does not seem to be getting the best players and probably not quite as good coaching. We believe that Clark Hodder is as good an amateur coach as could be asked for; but in Murray Murdoch Yale has a coach who has had long experience in playing the game both as an amateur and professional. And his great knowledge of the game and ability to teach it is no doubt largely responsible for Yale's improved showing on the ice.

Baltimore Team In Attempt For First Win Here

Probable Line-Ups

BOSTON		BALTIMORE
Barry, lw		rw, Riley
Sullivan, c		c, Grigor
Guibord, rw		lw, Partis
Andersen, ld		rd, Roach
Thompson, rd		ld, Dyte
Polich, g		g, Cervance

Boston Spares: Walsh, Desrosiers, Stubbs, Dumond, Chaisson, Fitzgerald, Yourkewicz, Baronowski.

Baltimore Spares: Moe, Laurent, Kowalski, Dill, Webster, Piche, Ripley, Wynchenenka, Vitarelli, Marzo.

Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

The Boston Olympics will be attempting to keep alive their record of never having lost to Baltimore on Boston ice when they face off against the Orioles at Boston Garden this evening. Tomorrow afternoon they will meet the River Vale Skeeters in the last Eastern League regular season game here.

On five occasions this winter Coach Pick Hines has brought his orange-clad Orioles to the Hub, and on each occasion he has left for home wondering what his sextet has to do to earn a victory. In fact, the Olympics have been more than troublesome to his club all season long, for out of 11 games between the two sextets, the Orioles have managed to win only two. Three of the games have resulted in ties, while the Olympics have taken the other six.

Coach Hines claims that if it were not for the Boston entry, his Orioles would now be leading the Eastern Amateur Hockey League instead of the Washington Eagles, and would be hands down winners of the championship.

Despite the wide edge the 'Pics hold in victories over Baltimore, the series from a total goal standpoint has been almost too close for comfort. In the 11 games, the Olympics have scored 32 goals while the Orioles have beaten young Vic Polich just 31 times.

Due to the inability of Jack Costello to play this week end, Coach Hago Harrington is pressing Eddie Barry into service to take over the left wing duties on the first line. Eddie, the former Northeastern ace, will team with Danny Sullivan at center and Paul Guibord at right wing. The other two lines will have Dave Walsh, Gerry Desrosiers, and Junie Stubbs, and Al Dumond, Ray Chaisson and Johnny Fitzgerald working together. The defense will be the regular two combinations of Ty Anderson and Cliff Thompson, and the two Als, Yourkewicz and Baronowski. Vic Polish will again guard the goal. Tomorrow afternoon's game will start at 3.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

At Miami, Fla.—New York (N) 13, Philadelphia (N) 6.

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Washington (A) 6, St. Louis (N) 3.

At Havana, Cuba—Cuban All-Stars 4, Brooklyn (N) 3.

At Tampa, Fla.—New York (A) 5, Cincinnati (N) 0.

At Fort Myers, Fla.—Cleveland (A) 2, Kansas City (AA) 1.

At Anaheim, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Philadelphia (A) cancelled—Wet grounds.

At San Fernando, Calif.—Chicago (A) vs. Seattle (PC) postponed—Wet grounds.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 14

American Association

St. Louis 6, Tulsa 2.

St. Paul 2, Omaha 0.

Basketballers Outclass Southern Division Teams

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Displaying the same qualities of speed, skill, and courage that made Clark Shaughnessy's team the Conference champions of 1940 the Stanford basketball squad completely outclassed the other three teams of the Southern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference. Because of the speedy brand of basketball they played and also their lack of capable reserves, it was predicted early in the season that they would not finish at the head of the list. However, instead of fading, the Indians improved as the season progressed and won 10 out of 12 games on the S. D. P. C. C. schedule.

This was Coach Everett Dean's third year at Stanford and his most successful to date. In 1939 and 1940 his teams only won an aggregate of 12 out of 24 games while this season his squad triumphed by the biggest winning-margin in the history of the competition. This was the first Stanford team since Luisetti's final year in 1938 to win three out of four from University of California and four out of four from the always-dangerous University of Southern California.

Unusual Compliment

The four coaches of the Southern Division paid Dean's squad the unusual compliment of placing the entire Stanford first string on the first S. D. P. C. C. 1941 All-star team. Out of a possible 25 points Don Burness received 20 . . . Kenny Davidson 20 . . . Ford Anderson 18 . . . Bill Cowden 16 and Don Williams 14. Burness with 122 points was second in individual scoring to that splendid U. C. L. A. athlete, Jackie Robinson, who compiled an aggregate of 135 to lead the Division for the second consecutive year.

Before coming to Stanford Everett Dean was head basketball coach at the University of Indiana from 1924 to 1938 and his all-time scoring record to date stands at 294 victories and 118 defeats. Should his Stanford boys win the Pacific Coast Conference championship from Washington State College, he will take them on to Kansas City, Mo., to compete in the National Collegiates starting March 22.

Track and Field at Stanford

A most unusual situation exists at Stanford in track and field this year. First, there is a new varsity and also a new freshman coach. Then the varsity team lost by graduation practically all the athletes that made Stanford the second best college team in the Nation in 1940. The only first-place men left of the team which easily defeated California are Ernie Clark (440—48.6); Sid Hayes 120-yard hurdles—14.8); Lincoln (high jump—6-5¾); and Stone (javelin—218-2½). Also, the 1940 freshman team was very weak and was easily defeated by the California yearlings.

However, while prospects at the beginning of the season are not very promising there is no doubt but that the new varsity coach, Frank Pitcher Johnson, will get the greatest possible results from his team. Johnson, a native of St. Louis, Mo., while a student at University of Illinois, won three letters in the hurdle and broad jump and a place on the 1924 Olympic team. He served as assistant coach at Illinois until 1928 when he accepted the position of head coach at Drake University. His teams achieved great success in both indoor and outdoor competition and in addition he demonstrated that he possessed executive ability of a high order in his position as director of the nationally-famous Drake Relays. Still a young man, Coach Johnson is bound to achieve not only a large measure of success in his new position but will also make many new friends in California.

Captain to Coach in One Year

Another phase of the unusual track situation at Stanford was the appointment of Clyde Jeffrey as coach of the freshman squad. This splendid young athlete was captain of the 1940 varsity team and also an inspiration because of his fine leadership. At the end of the season he was awarded the Gimbel medal which is given each year to the Stanford athlete who had demonstrated the highest qualities of sportsmanship. This spring he was appointed to take charge of the freshman team and indications are that he will be as great a success in his chosen profession as he was in the sprints. During his competitive career he ran the 100 yards in 9.4 . . . 100 meters in 10.2 (twice unofficially) . . . the 200 meters and 220 yards in 20.6 . . . and the anchor lap of the mile relay in 47.3. It is interesting to note his best prospect so far is a sprinter, young Bob Waters of Bakersfield who looks a potential champion. In his first meet of this season he won the 100 yards in 9.8 and the 220 in 21.9.

H. A. R.

Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

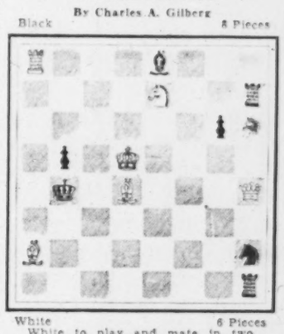
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 15, 1941

Problem No. 2331

By Charles A. Gilberg

Black 8 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Composed before 1890)

Problem No. 2332

By Charles A. Gilberg

Black 10 Pieces

White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Composed before 1890)

Solutions to Problems

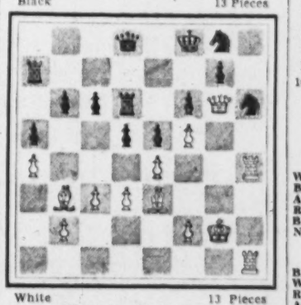
No. 2329. K-R6

No. 2330.		
1.	Kt-R6	K-B3
2.	Kt-B5	
1.		PxP
2.	Kt-B7	
1.		KxP
2.	Q-K4	
1.		P-Q8 (Q)
2.	Q-B5ch	

End-Game No. 554. Black wins: 1. P-R6; 2 Q-K6, PxP; 3 KxP, P-B6ch; 4 K-Kt, QxRch; 5 KxQ, R-Q8, mate. White can avoid the mate, of course, but his position would be hopelessly compromised.

End-Game No. 554

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

(Capablanca - Marshall. Match game, 1909. The former breaks through effectively.)

Lasker Memorial

The Lasker Memorial Exhibition, held in New York March 3, attracted 107 players and about 500 spectators. The players were pitted against Reuben Fine, Samuel Reshevsky, I. Kashdan, A. S. Pinkus, and Frank Marshall, who played the openings on his groups, mainly Danish Gambits, and O. Ulvestad, who carried on. Each was faced by about twenty opponents. Fine proved invincible, winning all 24 of his games. Reshevsky, however, won all but two draws and one loss to Clinton Parmelee, of Newark, one of New Jersey's strongest players.

Boston City Club Repeats

For the second successive year, the A team of the Boston City Club chess group led the Boston Metropolitan Chess League team tournament. The City club won all matches.

The Washington's Birthday City Club chess festivities featured exhibitions by Mrs. Mary Bain and George Koltanowski. In addition Weaver Adams once again won the Rapid Transit championship of the state and some twenty players began their struggle for the state championship.

Marshall Game

This game was played by Frank Marshall in the current championship tournament of the club named in his honor in New York. In the early stages Marshall characteristically sacrificed a P. A little later, his opponent practically dared him to sacrifice further. This he did, with satisfactory results!

Zukertort

Santasiere	Marshall	Santasiere	Marshall
White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-Kt3	B-K3
2 P-Q4	P-KK13	15 Q-B2	B-K4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	16 P-KK13	BxPch
4 P-K4	P-K4	17 PxB	QxPch
5 P-Q4	PxP	18 K-Q	QR-Qch
6 KtxP	Castles	19 B-Q2	Kt-Q5
7 B-K2	P-Q4	20 Kt-B	R-Q
8 P-B3	P-QB3	21 KtxQ	KtxR
9 Kt-B2	P-Q4	22 P-K3	BxP
10 BPxP	PxP	23 P-B4	Kt-Kt6
11 KtxP	KtxKt	24 Kt-K4	RxBch
12 QxKt	Q-B2	Resigns	
13 Q-B4	Kt-B3		

Blindfold Oddity

Weaver Adams and W. M. P. Mitchell, well known Boston chess experts, drove to New York recently to visit the Lasker Memorial Exhibition. En route, with Mitchell burdened with the responsibilities of driving, they played the blindfold game given below. Mitchell's 13th move invited a sacrifice which was fatal.

Ruy Lopez

Mitchell	Adams	Mitchell	Adams
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 QKt-Q2	Castles
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 P-KR3	B-R4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	12 R-K	Kt-Q4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	13 R-B	Kt-B5
5 Castles	P-QKt4	14 K-R2	Q-Q3
6 B-Kt3	P-Q3	15 P-KKt4	KtxPch
P-B3	B-R2	16 PxKt	QxP
8 P-Q4	B-Kt5	17 R-KKt	Q-R4mate
9 PxP	KtxP		

Women's Championship

The current women's championship of the Marshall Chess Club finds nine experts struggling for possession of the Hazel Allen trophy.

Below shows how Mrs. Mary Bain, of Long Island City, defeated Miss Mary Karff, one of the strongest players. The latter relaxed in the early mid-game and suddenly found her queen trapped!

Alekhine's Defense

Miss Karff	Mrs Bain	Miss Karff	Mrs Bain
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	11 BxKtch	KtxB
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	12 Q-Kt4	KtxP
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	13 QxP	Kt-Kt3
4 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	14 Kt-B3?	B-B
5 B-K2	PxP	15 B-Kt5	BxQ
6 PxP	Kt-QB3	16 BxQ	RxB
7 P-KR3	BxKt	and Black, a piece ahead, won without difficulty.	
8 BxB	P-K3		
9 Castles	B-B4		
10 P-B4	KKt-K2		

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Washington	37	14	7	81
Baltimore	36	18	6	78
Atlantic City	27	26	5	59
River Vale	25	32	2	52
Boston	21	32	6	48
New York	18	42	0	36

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	9	5	1	19
Washington	9	3	1	19
River Vale	7	6	1	15
Atlantic City	6	6	1	13
New York	5	10	0	10
Boston	3	9	3	9

Results March 14

Washington 3, Baltimore 2.

Atlantic City 5, River Vale 0.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 14

Yale 51, Harvard 44.

Washington State 46, Stanford 43.

Southeastern (Okla.) State 38, Southwestern (Okla.) State 27.

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Children Own The Show At Dor-Beth

This Junior Workshop Theater Gives Them Wide Experience

By Tamara Andreeva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Did you ever hear of a playhouse where no individual curtain calls are taken, no prompt book is ever used, no flowers are allowed, and children own the show?

There is such a place in Westwood, California. It is called the Dorbeth Junior Playhouse, and no actor in the troupe is older than sixteen.

The Dorbeth is an experimental theater for children. The players are an organized group which, under expert supervision, learns all the arts of the theater—directing, acting, voice, costume design, stage craft. Since most of the players are school age, they come after school hours. Each month at least one one-act play is given, and during vacations three-act productions are staged. It is the aim of the Playhouse to develop good taste in literature and entertainment, and children work only on best in each field. Among the plays produced were "Snow White And the Seven Dwarfs," "The Bird's Christmas Carol," "Alice In Wonderland," "Birthday Of The Infanta," and many others.

Doris and Beth

A slight, blackhaired, snappy-eyed Doris Ryder is the Playhouse Director. She is the "Dor" of the Dor-Beth combination, the latter part being Beth Moise, Art Director, and mural designer. Originally a converted plumber's shop, today's Dorbeth is a modern, clean building, gay with light and joyful with color. On the walls are Elizabeth Moise's murals — scenes from famous children's tales—"The Pied Piper," "Hansel and Gretel," "Jack the Giant Killer," "Aladdin's Lamp."

But even though Doris and Beth supervise everything, and are in charge of all production the first six months, after that period, each player is given a chance to direct a play and manage all the details of production. Sometimes a student not only directs a play, supervises the stage setup and makeup, but writes the play himself, and serves on the reception committee.

Stress Certain Qualities

After this type of training there is little that can faze a Dorbeth player. Many of the former Dorbeth pupils have received professional engagements in the theatre, movies, and radio. Some have been awarded drama scholarships and special contest awards.

The playhouse being a stone's throw from Hollywood there are often studio scouts in the audience, but children are not aware of them. "We do not stress personal glory or give any special concessions to a professionally successful child," Doris Ryder says. "We work on a play as on a rhythmic unit. We stress such fundamentals as sportsmanship, selflessness, generosity, teamwork, awareness of others, and value of concentrated effort for the common good."

There is no child left without a duty at the Dorbeth. Those not cast in the play act as ushers, hostesses, or serve on various committees. Taking care of the props, costumes, sets, lights, and playhouse cleaning is a usual thing. If any child seems to be overdoing and is warned not to work too hard, the answer usually is: "Well, this is OUR theater, isn't it?"

One of the cardinal rules of the Dorbeth is that all players are equally good; every one will have an even chance; no parent is allowed to be present during the workshop classes. The spirit of the Dorbeth is teamwork, and its motto: The Play's the Thing.

Children at the Dorbeth Junior Playhouse are getting all the experience of study and activity in a full-fledged theater workshop, only on a junior scale. They design and make scenery, produce and act in plays, even write plays, and of course receive training in voice, acting, etc. The Dorbeth is in Westwood, California. 1. Co-operation does it when making props. 2. A little of everything going on here. The grown-ups are (seated) Doris Ryder, Supervising Director, and (painting scenery) Elizabeth Moise, Art Director. 3. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs is one of several fairy-tale murals decorating the theater. 4. Kathleen is brushing in the background of a set.

'Other' And 'Else'

Help Yourself to Easy English—45

52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The words of comparison, OTHER and ELSE, have special service to render.

Example: Texas is larger than any state in the United States. (Incorrect) Texas is larger than any *other* state in the United States. (Correct)

Why is the first sentence incorrect? Because we are saying that Texas is larger than *any* state (which, of course, includes Texas itself). In other words, we are saying that Texas is larger than itself.

The second sentence is correct. Why? By including the word *other*, we compare Texas with every *other* state.

Example: The soprano sang better than anyone in the quartet. (Incorrect) The soprano sang better than anyone *else* in the quartet. (Correct)

Caution: Let us always use *other* and *else* when comparing an object with the remainder of its group.

Note: When an object is *outside* of the group and being compared, we omit *other* or *else*.

Example: The coach understands football better than anyone on the team.

Exercise

Mark C for correct sentences; X for incorrect ones.

1. The diamond is harder than any precious stone.
2. New York is larger than any city in the United States.
3. This magazine is read more than any other periodical.
4. Mac enjoys puzzles more than any one else in the family.
5. This book is more interesting than any book I ever read.
6. The captain plays better than any one on the team.

* * *

Answers

Exercise: 1—X (the diamond is harder than any other precious stone; other needed for meaning); 2—X (New York is larger than any other city in the United States; other needed for meaning); 3—C; 4—C; 5—X (this book is more interesting than any other book I ever read; other needed for meaning); 6—C (if the captain is not on the team).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

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Character Education

Second of five Saturday articles

By Agness Boysen

Principal of Lyndale School, Minneapolis, and author of the character education book, "First Things First"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The home is the most potent influence in the life of the child and therefore our greatest character building institution. A few days ago, I was talking with a little lady who was born in Germany, and I commented on the great amount of respect the children across the sea have for their parents. "Ah yes," she replied, "but much of it is engendered through fear. It is far better in America where parents and children reason together, and each little home is a miniature democracy."

I have thought of that statement many times since then and have been grateful that our American home is conducted on the principles of democracy.

For instance, there are the Davises. The family consists of father, mother, Donald, and Betty. All subjects are talked over in the family conference which occurs every evening after supper. The events of the day are then discussed and the opportunities for the morrow emphasized. The children love this hour, for Daddy and Mother comment on the day's difficulties and achievements.

Not long ago, Donald was with a group of boys who broke a window while throwing snowballs. He was called into the school office with the other boys and was reprimanded by the principal, who turned to Donald and said, "I am surprised to see you here, Donald, as you usually show much better judgment."

Donald was greatly dejected as he considered the principal one of his best friends. He repeated the experience to his mother. He told her that the principal thought the boys should pay for the window as it was in a home where there was no father, and the mother was earning the living for the family.

"I think we shall have to talk this over with Daddy tonight," said mother. Donald hesitated, not because he was afraid of his father, but because he valued his father's good opinion.

In the discussion that evening, Donald insisted that it wasn't fair for him to help pay for the window as it wasn't his snowball that broke the window. "But you were one of the boys throwing snowballs, were you not?" said Daddy, "so your snowball might easily have been the one that did the damage. Isn't there a rule in your school that you must not throw snowballs on the way to and from school?"

"Yes," admitted Donald.

"Well, then," said Daddy, "you were breaking the law, and that always deserves a penalty. Why do you suppose there is such a rule?"

"I know," said Betty, "it is so no one will get hurt, and so the windows of cars will not be broken and frighten the driver, and so other windows will not be broken."

"Those are all excellent reasons," said Daddy. "What do you think about it, Donald?"

Donald admitted that he hadn't been obedient or shown consideration for others, and agreed to share in the expense of the damaged window.

The old type father might have chastised his son, and sent him to bed bitter and resentful, unwilling to admit his misdemeanor or share the responsibility. Donald's father is preparing his children for the duties and obligations of a democracy, while unwittingly other fathers have forced their children into the blind obedience required by dictators.

Then there are the Downings. We visited them at their summer home at one of the northern lakes. In that family, there are the father and mother and two sons. After breakfast the first morning, we offered to wash the dishes, but one of the boys spoke up and said, "Oh no, that is our job, we always wash the dishes. You see, Mother does all the cooking and mending and lots of other things; Dad goes to work every day to earn the living for us, so our share of the work is to wash the dishes."

It was plain to be seen that excellent logic had been introduced into that home. During the entire time we were there, the boys washed all the dishes, and never once did we see an unpleasant look or any reluctance. The boys were then fourteen and sixteen. They had developed their own way of washing dishes and were very critical of each other if they did not proceed according to rules.

Children are always fair if the situation is explained and presented in the right way. Parents who require a certain amount of work from their children each day, are preparing them for the responsibilities of life. Some day they must do their share, and if they have not acquired the habit in youth, there is apt to be a mighty struggle when life's duties are thrust upon them.

Said one mother, "Why can't I get my children to work? I scold them all the time about it, and it does no good."

She was advised to try praise and commendation and watched results. She returned later, fairly beaming, and declared that she was delighted with the change in the attitude of her children. This earnest little mother failed to realize that children, like adults, respond to love and encouragement and lose heart under fault-finding and censure.

There is a vast amount of good education for righteous living going on in our American homes. Conscientious fathers and mothers are earnestly and prayerfully striving to inculcate right habits of thought in their children that they may meet their obligations as citizens of our great democracy. Such parents are indeed the bulwark of this country and our surest line of defense.

Use of Motion Pictures In Education

A number of new studies covering various phases of the use of motion pictures in education are announced by the Committee on Motion Pictures in Education of the American Council on Education. They are based on extensive research during the past five years. Descriptive literature regarding them is available free from the Council at 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Home a Good Place in Which To Learn of True Service

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Australia

Dear Parents:

The article dealing with boys helping to share in the home chores was read with interest, since it recalled an experience I had.

I had just left high school and was seeking for my place in the business world, with no great success. On analyzing my thinking to see if I had the right idea about service, I saw that there was plenty of opportunity around me in the home for service, so I started on the housekeeping, vacuum cleaning, dusting, washing, shopping, and even took a hand in the cooking. It made me realize just what are the homemaker's duties and how I could co-operate with more harmony.

A good position soon opened up. In the interim I had gained a practical idea of true service. This training has and will, I know, come in very useful, and no mother need doubt the result of showing her son the ways of housekeeping, for it will develop an unselfish love and a greater appreciation of home and what it stands for, which is the beginning of democracy and world peace.

The wealth of ideas and excellent reading material in The Christian Science Monitor are indeed appreciated, although the paper does not reach us in Australia till over a month after publication.

(Mr.) L. A. W.

A Letter From a Son

Surrey, England

A description by an English Public School boy of his school's farming camp last summer in a letter to his father appeared in the issue of Saturday, Oct. 5, 1940. The boy, who is in the top form of his school, and 17 years of age, was evacuated, together with his younger brother, with his school from London to a South Western County, then considered a "safe area." He is billeted on a small farm and the following letter is by the same boy to his father.

(Mr.) R. O. G.

January 31, 1941

Dear Daddy:

I hope you got our last letter all right. . . . I have got my new suit from the H's firm's representative who comes here every Friday morning. I have also bought myself some socks and tie which I badly needed and have paid the dentist's bill. David and I have also had our shoes repaired besides getting one or two other things, such as plimsoles and rugger shorts. All these things mount up, and I had to draw (heavily) on my scholarship grant.

I am glad to hear that you have got your new allotment. I hope this new allotment is easier to dig than the last one. Anyway, I expect David will be able to help you with it a lot in the Easter holidays.

How has it been in S. lately? It has been very quiet here, and last Wednesday in the afternoon we had the first aid-raid alert signal after a week of perfect peace and quiet, and then the warning only lasted about half an hour.

As you know, I have been asked to volunteer for fire-watching duties. Can I have your written permission for this?

It would be for one night a week at the most, and as I am not joining the Home Guard or doing anything else in that line I think I ought to spend what little time I can on this fire-watching business.

A number of lectures and demonstrations on extinguishing fire bombs are being given to 6th form boys of our school, the first to be on Saturday week.

I do dislike P. in winter, but it is very good for studying in down here. We can work at the table up in our room where Mrs. Knight, our hostess, has provided us with a lamp and lets us have a fire when it is cold, and in such cozy surroundings where it is quiet we forget all about the mud and rain and fog outside.

I wish I had more time to read and write, external to the form syllabus though. . . .

L.

A Saturday Column.

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for
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Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1941

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	30
Previous day's sales	32
1941 volume to date	26,56
1940 volume to date	36,74

Stocks Rise Moderately In Brief Session

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Steels and specialties took another turn on the rising tide of today's stock market and prices generally displayed improved tendencies.

The list got off to a slow start, but there were subsequent active intervals. Near the final hour gains of fractions to a point or so were seen in most departments.

Prominent on the upward shift were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, Yellow Truck preferred, Santa Fe common and preferred, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, Revere Copper, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Aviation Corp., du Pont, Philip Morris, Climax Molybenum, N. Y. Shipbuilding and Newport News Shipbuilding.

War news was considered a bit more bullish than otherwise although no great speculative stimulus was provided by overseas dispatches. Corporate earnings, both actual and prospective, were thought by brokers to have been the principal market prop and to have offset to some extent continued apprehension over taxes and labor difficulties.

Market followers found some comfort in the figures of the Federal Housing Administration indicating a sharp upturn in small home construction this spring with the likelihood volume would touch the highest levels since 1928.

Applications for FHA mortgage insurance in the week ended March 8 aggregated 5,287, second largest on record and only slightly under the peak established in May last year. Mortgages selected for appraisal amounted to $3,560,500 during the week, a new top for this item.

Building material company shares also were aided by the summary of the American Lumber Manufacturers Association estimating last week's lumber production was 2 per cent greater than in the previous week and 19 per cent above the corresponding period a year ago. New orders booked were 28 per cent ahead of the 1940 period.

Outstanding long-term U. S. Government bonds moved ahead moderately today as dealers waited Treasury announcement of the terms of the proposed $500,000 sale of securities to raise additional cash, plus another $504,000,000 for refunding 1? per cent notes.

Mosts corporate bonds likewise showed an urge to go forward, although the advance was somewhat uneven.

Treasury bonds in the over-the-counter market, where most of the trading is done, at one time were up about ? of a point on the average.

Corporate issues up fractions to more than a point included Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4?4s. Nickel Plate 4½s, Frisco 5s of 1950 and Montana Power 3?4s. Abitibi Paper jumped 3 on a transfer of a few bonds.

Haiti 6s lost 2 on a single sale in a generally narrow foreign bond list.

Lumber Price Rise Laid to Building Delays, U. S. Bids

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Construction delays and cost-plus bidding of Federal Departments against each other are responsible for lumber price increases in the defense housing program, M. L. Fleishel of Shamrock, Fla., President of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, asserted.

Addressing the Louisiana Building Material Dealers' Association, Mr. Fleishel charged that lumbermen have "had to bear the brunt of a rankly unfair accusation regarding the prices they have charged;" and said lumbermen never have made any effort to coordinate, or "fix" prices.

Mr. Fleishel said Leon Henderson of Washington, Defense Commissioner in charge of price stabilization, had charged in January that the Government had spent $50,000,000 too much for lumber bought up to that time.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Fleishel said, "the Government had only purchased 1,500,000,000 feet of lumber, at an average delivered price of $36 to $37, which, including freight, only amounted to $50,000,000. So if his statement had been true, the lumber industry would have had to give the Government the lumber and pay freight on it in addition."

Deliveries, he asserted, were made with such speed that builders were not ready, with the result that "millions of feet of this same lumber lay there for weeks exposed to the elements from which it suffered much deterioration and added handling expenses before it was needed or used."

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York —The market yesterday reflected little more than a desire to await developments over the week end. In addition to the restraining influences already at work President Roosevelt's announcement that he will give a fireside chat this evening apparently proved an added reason for assuming a watchful, waiting attitude. We favor a similar policy.

Aviation Corp Earns $88,350

NEW YORK (AP)—The Aviation Corporation, a holding concern, reported consolidated net profit, exclusive of Vultee Aircraft, amounted to $88,350 in the fiscal year ended Nov. 30. This compared with a loss of $2,238,049 in the preceding fiscal year.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'r 14
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'r 13
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	4	6	5¾	5¾	M'r 13
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 10
15⅞	13½	Addressog (1)	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	M'r 14
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	6	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (1½)	2	4⅝	4½	4½	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 14
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	17	17¼	M'r 10
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½g)	3	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	+ ¼
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb24
14	11⅜	Allied Mills (1e)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 14
7⅜	5⅞	Allied Stores	8	6	5⅞	6	
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76	76	76	M'r 13
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	7	29⅛	29	29	— ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 13
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 14
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 12
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	46¼	46	46	M'r 13
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	48	47½	48	+ ½
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
38	32¼	Am Bosch	5	6	6	6	M'r 13
13¾	11⅛	Am Br S (1.60)	3	32	32	32	— ¼
95¼	82	Am Cable & R	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
185	178½	Am Can (4)	1	867⅛	867⅛	867⅛	— ⅛
313⅜	237⅛	Am Can pf (7)	2	1771⅛	1771⅛	1771⅛	+ ⅛
66¼	56	Am Car & Fdy	4	27	27	27	+ ⅜
23⅛	18⅝	Am Car & F pf	4	61½	60½	61½	+2
115	107½	Am Ch&C (.40g)	5	207⅜	203¼	203¼	— ¼
121	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'r 7
8¾	7¾	Am Chicle (4a)	1	1088⅝	1088⅝	1088⅝	M'r 11
6⅛	4⅝	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
14¼	9½	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	M'r 4
1⅞	1½	Am Crys S (1½g)	7	13½	13	13	M'r 14
4⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Am European	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
17¾	13	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 13
21	14¾	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	5	13½	13½	13½	
3⅞	2½	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	16½	16½	16½	
38½	29	Am & F P 2 pf	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	M'r 14
4⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	5	18½	18	18½	
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	5	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅜
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	7	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (.25e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 11
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	9	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
154	133¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	139½	139	139½	M'r 14
54	48	Am Snuff (3a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 14
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 13
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	M'r 10
18½	13	AmSug R (.25g)	4	18⅜	17¾	18¼	+ ½
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87	87	87	M'r 14
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Feb26
16⅝	15⅝	Am T & T (9)	1	161⅞	161¼	161⅞	+ ⅝
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	68⅞	68½	68½	— ⅜
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	M'r 14
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 14
99⅛	89¾	Am Water Wks	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
8⅝	6¾	Am W W I pf (6)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
60⅜	51	Am Woolen	3	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅛
8	5½	Am Wool pf (7e)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
54	51¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
27¾	22⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
14¼	12¾	Anaconda (½g)	15	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
12½	9	Anchor H (.80e)	3	13	13	13	M'r 12
2⅛	1½	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10	10	10	M'r 13
30	26	A P W Paper	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
111⅝	110	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 12
5½	4½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
58	47½	Armour Ill	14	47⅜	43¾	47⅜	+ ⅛
60	60	Armour Ill p pf	6	55¾	54½	55¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	28¾	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
8⅞	7¼	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	M'r 12
6¾	4⅜	Arnold C (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	5	5	5	M'r 13
87	79½	Ass'd Dry Goods	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
99	87	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	M'r 14
35⅛	33	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	55	55	55	M'r 8
24⅜	18	Associates (2a)	2	33½	33	33	M'r 13
67½	60¼	Atch T&SF (1e)	32	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ¼
17⅛	13½	Atch T&SFpf(.5)	9	66⅜	65⅞	66⅜	+ ⅝
18½	13½	Atl Coast Line	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
22½	16½	Atl G&W Indes	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	+1⅛
24¼	20¾	Atl G&W In pf	3	24	23	24	+2
110¼	103	Atl Refining (1)	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¾
7⅛	6⅝	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 14
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp (¾g)	5	48	48	48	M'r 14
72¼	63	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	65	65	65	M'r 12
7	6	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 13
27⅜	17⅝	Atlas Tack(.15g)	2	2	2	2	M'r 10
5¼	3½	Austin Nichols	135	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
19	14¾	Aviation Corp	4	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ½
4⅜	3⅛	Bald Loco ct	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 14
6	5⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
10½	8	Bangor & Ar	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 14
⅞	6½	Barber As (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅜	Barker Br (¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r 14
24¾	18¾	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
30¾	27½	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	23	24¾	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅞
24¾	22	Bayuk (1½g)	5	30⅞	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅛
103	103	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	M'r 14
104	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
126	117½	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
8⅜	7⅜	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	M'r 11
37¾	33	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	
20⅞	19½	Bendix Av (1g)	1	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
56⅞	56	Benef I L (.45g)	3	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	M'r 14
32	27½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	M'r 10
89½	74⅜	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
131½	121½	Beth Steel(11/2g)	6	79⅛	78½	79⅛	+ ⅝
28	24¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	17	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 13
10¼	7½	Black & D (1.60)	5	20	20	20	M'r 12
18⅜	16	Blaw-Knox .15g	3	8¾	8¼	8¼	M'r 13
18⅝	13⅞	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅝
35	27	Boeing Airplane	14	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅝
22⅜	19½	Bohn A&B (1½g)	1	29½	29½	29½	M'r 13
20⅛	18⅝	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19½	19½	19½	M'r 12
20¼	16⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	3	19	19	19	+ ¼
1⅞	⅞	Borg-Warn 40g	7	18½	18½	18½	
39⅝	30¾	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
4½	3⅞	Bower Roll Br(3)	1	35	35	35	M'r 14
12⅝	9¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	7	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	19¼	Bridgeport (¼g)	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
44½	38½	Briggs Mf (1½g)	8	23	22¾	23	+ ½
2½	2⅛	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	M'r 12
30	29	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	M'r 14
22¼	20	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 14
4¼	3⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13¼	12⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
44⅛	38½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
12⅝	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	6	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	7	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	31	31	31	
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	167⅛	167⅛	167⅛	
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	1	507⅜	507⅜	507⅜	M'r 11
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 13
21⅜	20	But Bro pf (1½)	2	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	M'r 13
43⅜	39⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 13
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	3	9	8¾	9	
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 11
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 14
12¾	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
41⅜	31⅝	Canadian Pacific	4	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	2	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
31½	27⅝	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	49	49	49	M'r 13
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	45½	45⅛	45¼	
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
21¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	21¾	21⅝	21¾	M'r 14
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 14
6⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
3½	2½	Cent Violetta S	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ¾
34⅛	27	Century Rib M	1	25	25	25	Feb24
5⅜	3¾	Cerro de Pas(1g)	8	31¾	31½	31½	M'r 14
21¼	18	Certi-teed Prod	2	4	4	4	M'r 14
20⅜	17½	Chain Belt (1¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
18	12½	ChampP&F(1¼g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 14
44⅛	38½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
102½	98¾	Ches & Ohio (3)	5	39⅜	39½	39⅜	+ ⅜
3	2⅜	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅜
1	⅝	Ches Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 14
2	1⅝	Chi & E Ill	9	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
11	⅞	Chi & E Ill A	1	¾	¾	¾	
		Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14⅞	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	7	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'r 11
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 14
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9½	9	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	
13⅜	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	13¾	13¼	13¾	M'r 3
27⅛	17⅜	Chickasha (½e)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
72⅛	63¼	Childs Co	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
10⅜	9¼	Chrysler (1½g)	23	67⅞	66½	67⅞	+1
3	2⅛	City I & F (1.20)	7	10	10	10	
37¾	31¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
33¾	27⅜	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
34	28½	Clev Gr B (.40g)	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	M'r 12
106	87	Climax M (1.20)	33	34½	33⅜	34	+1
62½	60¾	Cluett P (½g)	2	30⅜	30½	30⅝	M'r 14
12⅞	11⅛	Coca-Cola (5e)	6	98¾	97⅞	98¾	+1⅛
102¼	100¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	M'r 5
30¼	24⅝	Colgate-P (½a)	6	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
20	15	Colg-P pf(4¼a)	1	102	102	102	M'r 14
21¾	18½	Collins & A 2¼g	6	25	24¾	24¾	M'r 12
21	18⅛	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	17	17	17	M'r 12
47⅜	4	Colum Br A .45g	5	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
82½	74½	Colum Br B .45g	1	19½	19½	19½	
67⅛	43¼	Col G&E (.10g)	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
		Col G&E pf A(6)	11	80½	79½	80½	M'r 14
24⅞	22½	Colum Pict	6	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
80⅛	75	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 13
31	28⅛	Col Carb (1g)	1	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
104	100½	Comi Credit (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
37⅞	35	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	36	35⅞	36	M'r 14
110	105	Comi Inv Tr (4)	1	101	101	101	M'r 14
113⅜	83⅜	ComTcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	+1¼
⅞	⅞	Comi Solv (¼e)	5	97⅛	9⅝	97⅛	+ ⅛
57¾	49	Com'th & South	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
30¼	27⅞	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	58	57½	58	+ ⅛
4	3	Com Edis (1.80)	17	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
18½	16½	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 14
29⅜	22½	Congoleum (1)	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
15⅞	11¾	Cons Aircr (2e)	7	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅛
73⅛	57⅜	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
23⅜	20¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
107⅜	104⅞	Cons Edison (2)	9	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
14	11	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	105⅛	105	105	— ¼
8	7½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	½	½	M'r 11
3½	2⅝	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 14
6	5⅜	Cons Laundries	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'r 8
1⅛	¾	Consol Oil (⅛g)	12	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
4½	27⅛	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 12
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3⅜	3½	M'r 14
106⅝	101½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	103	103	103	M'r 1
157⅛	121⅝	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	18	18	18	
101¼	77⅛	Container (¼g)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	2	14	14	14	+1⅛
9½	9	Cont Bak (B)	24	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅜
133⅜	103¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
27⅛	17⅜	Childs Co	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	23	67⅞	66½	67⅞	+1
103¾	91¼	City I & F (1.20)	7	10	10	10	
3	2⅛	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	M'r 12
34	28½	Climax M (1.20)	33	34½	33⅜	34	+1
106	87	Cluett P (½g)	2	30⅜	30½	30⅝	M'r 14
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola (5e)	6	98¾	97⅞	98¾	+1⅛
102¼	100¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	M'r 5
30¼	24⅝	Colgate-P (½a)	6	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
20	15	Colg-P pf(4¼a)	1	102	102	102	M'r 14
21¾	18½	Collins & A 2¼g	6	25	24¾	24¾	M'r 12
21	18⅛	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	17	17	17	M'r 12
47⅜	4	Colum Br A .45g	5	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
82½	74½	Colum Br B .45g	1	19½	19½	19½	
67⅛	43¼	Col G&E (.10g)	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
		Col G&E pf A(6)	11	80½	79½	80½	M'r 14
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 13
80⅛	75	Col Carb (1g)	1	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	36	35⅞	36	M'r 14
37⅞	35	Comi Inv Tr (4)	1	101	101	101	M'r 14
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	+1¼
113⅜	83⅜	Comi Solv (¼e)	5	97⅛	9⅝	97⅛	+ ⅛
⅞	⅞	Com'th & South	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
57¾	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	58	57½	58	+ ⅛
30¼	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	17	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 14
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Purchasing Throughout Nation Is Still Increasing

Business and Industry

Thanksgiving Plan Found No Spur to Trade

NEW YORK (AP) — President Roosevelt's proclamation of an early Thanksgiving in 1939 and 1940 failed to help New York's retail Christmas business, Commerce Commissioner George S. Sloan said in substance in a report to Mayor F. H. La Guardia.

Mr. Sloan said he based his conclusions on data furnished by 200 retail establishments and added that incomplete data from 22 other cities showed similar results.

In the city survey, he said, firms provided data for the years 1936 and 1938, in which Thanksgiving was observed nationally on the traditional last Thursday of November, and 1939 and 1940 for which President Roosevelt proclaimed the holiday a week earlier as a means of increasing the Nation's retail Christmas business.

"1. There is no indication from the aggregate sales figure that the holiday trade during November and December was greater with the observance of the new Thanksgiving date in 1939 and 1940, respectively, than with the date heretofore observed.

"2. Eighty-two per cent of the stores reported that the advance of the Thanksgiving date did not result in added week of work.

"3. Seventy-seven per cent reported that observance of a different Thanksgiving date in adjoining states had an adverse effect upon sales volume.

"4. While 25 per cent of the stores expressed the opinion that the advance of the Thanksgiving date had resulted in an increased volume of Christmas trade, their opinion is not borne out by the aggregate sales of stores which submitted weekly sales figures for November and December, 1936, 1938, 1939 and 1940, respectively.

"5. The aggregate data for those department stores supplying information shows approximately the same trends as the total for all retail establishments representing eighteen distinct and different classes of trade.

"6. Thirty-seven per cent of the number of reports received favor, for one reason or another, the advance Thanksgiving date, while 63 per cent either oppose the new date, or express no preference."

Army Awards New Contracts Totaling Over $14,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army awarded contracts totaling more than $14,000,000 March 13 to speed the production of warplanes and other munitions.

Four plants were given orders to expand existing facilities for aircraft parts, chemicals and forgings, financed with Government funds.

The Dow Chemical Company, Freeport, Texas, received an $8,007,407 contract for construction machinery and equipment to expand the Freeport plant. Other contracts included:

Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company, Cleveland, Ohio, $3,739,000 to expand its Cleveland plant to manufacture aircraft struts and other plane parts. The sum will go for additional machinery and equipment.

Republic Aircraft division, Republic Aviation Corporation, Detroit, Mich., $1,500,000 for construction of a new plant at Detroit, with machinery and equipment to manufacture hardened and ground precision parts.

Wyman-Fordon Company, Harvey, Ill., $1,133,495, for machinery and equipment to expand facilities to manufacture forgings.

U. S. Metal Exports Attain New High

NEW YORK (AP)—The War abroad boosted exports of pig iron, steel and ferro-alloys from the United States in 1940 to 8,720,000 net tons, a new high record, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Exports totaled about one-sixth of the entire tonnage shipped from American mills to all consumers, and were aproximately 25 per cent above the World War export record of 7,049,000 tons in 1917.

Great Britain took the biggest share of the exports. Pig iron, steels and ferro-alloys going to the United Kingdom totaled 3,906,000 tons in 1940, or 45 per cent of all such exports from this country. The United Kingdom took 183,000 tons in 1939. Shipments of iron and steel to Canada and Newfoundland totaled 1,008,000 tons in 1940, compared with 440,000 tons in 1939.

Four Subpoenas Issued In Zinc Industry Probe

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Grand Jury subpoenas have been issued to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the New Jersey Zinc Company, American Smelting & Refining Company and the American Zinc Institute as the Department of Justice began an inquiry into the zinc industry. The subpoenas are returnable April 24.

Allen A. Dobey, special assistant to the Attorney General, said the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice was seeking to determine whether a current "serious shortage" in high-class zinc—used in defense industries—is due to other than natural trade causes.

Subpoenas will be issued to many others, including smelter and mine owners, it was said.

Retail Stocks Hold Conservative Level

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Retailers still seem reluctant to add materially to their stocks, despite the sharp gains in sales. In view of the high level of national purchasing power and the potential dangers of interrupted deliveries, their inventory policy may prove too conservative.

Stabilization Fund Profit Is $22,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — An announcement that the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund had made a profit of $22,000,000 came from President Roosevelt along with a comment that he thought that was not such a bad record for what he facetiously called a bunch of rank amateurs in finance.

After the stabilization fund was established in 1934, from profits obtained from devaluation of the dollar, the President told a press conference that Congressmen and columnists year after year had produced all kinds of bedtime stories about how the fund would be depleted and would lose money. Furthermore, he said, a lot of people tried to get their fingers on it for various purposes which they considered worthwhile.

But, he added, the Government has been able to keep it intact from any depredations and he said that was a pretty good illustration of the fact that the American Government was not wholly amateurish in the financial part it plays in the country.

The $22,000,000 has been gained, he said, through various transactions. The use of the fund has done a lot of good, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, in stabilizing all kinds of trade, both prior and subsequent to the war abroad.

Retail Sales 6 to 10 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade, despite snow weather, continued to expand moderately this week and dollar volume of sales averaged 6 to 10 per cent above last year for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The cold slowed down sales of spring apparel, but more than offsetting trade declines in the clothing category were improved retail totals in home-furnishings and automobiles.

Strong demand was noted for cooking utensils, dinette sets, sunlamps, beds, bedding, slipcovers, curtains, sheets, and pillow cases. In some cases, stores were having difficulty maintaining stocks.

Sales in New England averaged 5 to 8 per cent above last year, East 3 to 7 per cent, Middle West 7 to 11 per cent, South 6 to 15 per cent, Southwest 5 to 12 per cent, Northwest 6 to 9 per cent, and Pacific Coast 4 to 10 per cent.

"Wholesale houses reported no let-up in the steady stream of orders for current and future needs," the credit agency said. "The highlight of trading continued to be the heavy flow of business for future delivery. Stock ordering in many lines was described as the greatest in years."

Individual Income From Governmental Sources at New High

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported total income to individuals from Government sources reached a new high in 1940, although the percentage of that income in relation to the national income declined.

The board, a research organization sponsored by private industry, said that $13,200,000,000 was paid in 1940 by Federal, State, and local governments for salaries, wages, bond interest, pensions, compensation for injuries, and relief, compared with $12,700,000,000 in 1939.

However, the 1940 total was only 18.4 per cent of the national income, compared with 18.6 per cent in 1939 and the record-high 20.1 per cent of 1938.

"The extent to which income from government sources has increased in recent years," said the board, "is evident from the fact that in 1930 it constituted 9.8 per cent of the total realized national income and in 1913 only 5.5 per cent."

Demand for Magnesium Soars Under Defense Needs

(1) Workmen in the floor molding department of American Magnesium Corporation's Buffalo, N. Y., foundry pouring a large magnesium sand casting to be used in defense aircraft. (2) Putting a charge of magnesium ingot into a stationary-type melting furnace. (3) Trimming the "gates" and "risers" from magnesium sand castings to be used in aircraft. (4) Workmen finishing the surface of magnesium alloy sand castings for airplane engines.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The budget which the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced last month is the biggest in British history. It is a far cry from the pre-1914 estimates which dealt in millions to the present ones which have to reckon with thousands of millions sterling. Estimated national expenditure to be covered is £4,500,000,000. This is almost double the amount with which Lord Simon had to deal last April. That was £2,666,790,000, with an excess of expenditure over revenue of £1,432,399,000.

This new high figure of expenditure indicates the enormous cost of the war and is accompanied by official warnings that a further sharp increase is to be expected as the war tempo is accelerated during the coming months. When Sir Kingsley Wood recently asked Parliament for two votes of credit for £1,600,000,000 he also stated that even heavier sacrifices would again be required of the nation. Though it is but a few months back in point of time, the day when politicians could glibly talk of running the financial side of the war much as in peacetime seems to belong to the very distant past, and in all sections of the community the great question is not whether such colossal sums should be spent but where they can first be obtained without seriously threatening the national financial structure.

Budget Seems Absurd

So great is the difference between peacetime and wartime demands and so urgent and continuous the need for vast sums that some financial experts have argued that an annual budget is an anachronism at present. In peace days, expenditure fluctuated within such narrow limits that conventional tax methods were quite satisfactory. But when expenditure doubles itself in 12 months it seems absurd to attempt to budget for a year ahead. In consequence, certain experts maintain that the more practical system would be to introduce fiscal changes into Parliament just when they are found necessary, especially as this would eliminate that time-lag before the new taxation takes effect and which is a constant source of possible inflation.

But it is hardly imaginable that pre-war procedure will be changed and, it may be added, that through the habit of some generations the nation as well as the Government has become accustomed at this time of year to turn its thoughts to the problem of finance.

A certain complication has been introduced into calculations by the American "Lease and Lend" plan since it has yet to be determined whether the supplies which Britain receives will be given a monetary value and will become part of the national book-keeping. Hitherto expenditure figures have included supplies from the United States which have not had to be financed in sterling but have been met from the foreign exchange account derived from the sales of gold.

Though taxation is already very high it is expected that it will reach still higher levels, both as regards direct and indirect imposts. It is hardly considered likely that the experts will have considered any genuinely new ways of obtaining more of the people's income, unless they adopt Prof. J. M. Keynes' proposals for "deferred savings," and make income tax payable at a much lower level.

Need More Money

Britain needs an extra £30,000,000 every week of money which has been genuinely saved out of income—not subscriptions from the clearing banks or the re-investment of capital sums paid out for the requisitioning of securities—in order to consider the situation financially satisfactory. But the present system of direct and indirect taxation is not considered elastic enough to meet this situation. Hence the increasing attention given to Keynes' suggestion.

Another proposal which is receiving consideration among experts here is that of M. Kalecki, an Oxford economist, which seeks to tackle the problem from the other end, namely through a careful rationing of expenditure. According to this scheme, individuals could dispose of their money income (as now) for the payment of such items as rent, education fees, insurance premiums, etc. But would be allowed to spend only a certain maximum amount every week in the shops, e. g., 25 shillings for an adult, and 15s for a child.

Such a scheme would be worked through the issue of coupons as is now done under the rationing system, and though it would involve certain administrative difficulties it is thought to be capable of solution, especially as it might well prove a real safeguard against inflation.

The scheme appears to have the merit of achieving directly what higher taxation and appeals to saving could achieve only imperfectly. For it would be a reduction in spending proportionate to that in the supply of goods. The scheme has also the advantage of appearing to guarantee general equality in the individual's share of consumption goods which are really scarce, without at the same time making any fundamental changes in the mode of living of the various sections of the community.

Whatever be the new devices which have to be adopted in order to pay for the war it is clear that greater and greater demands will be made upon the population and that these must react upon both the standard of living and the distribution of wealth among the population. And for such eventualities the practically-minded British public is slowly but surely preparing itself.

Commodity Prices Generally Higher In March 8 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity markets in the first week of March reflected widespread but moderate price advances, the Department of Labor reported. Continued increases in prices for leading imported commodities, together with higher prices for hides and skins and certain cotton textiles, brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index up 0.1 per cent of the 1926 average.

Seven of the 10 major commodity group indexes advanced for the week. Foods, hides and leather products and textile products rose 0.4 per cent and farm products, chemicals and allied products, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities each increased 0.1 per cent. Although metal prices were generally steady except in the scrap markets, which were unsettled, weakening prices for pig tin caused the metals and metal products group index to fall 0.1 per cent. Prices of building materials and fuel and lighting materials were unchanged from a week ago.

Prices for leading imported commodities such as cocoa beans, sugar, silk, jute and rubber again rose sharply as a result of increased shipping difficulties and higher rates.

(1926=100)

	Mar. 8, 1941	Mar. 1, 1941	P C chgs to Mar. 8, 1941, from Mar. 1, 1941	Mar. 9, 1940
Commodity groups				
All commodities	80.6	80.5	+0.1	+2.9
Farm products	70.5	70.4	+0.1	+2.9
Foods	73.4	73.1	+0.4	+5.0
Hides & lea prodcts	102.5	102.1	+0.4	+0.1
Textile products	76.6	76.3	+0.4	+4.5
Fuel & lgt materls	72.6	72.6	....	−0.3
Metals & metal prds	97.9	98.0	−0.1	+2.5
Building materials	99.5	99.5	....	+6.6
Chem & allied prds	78.7	78.6	+0.1	+1.1
Housefurnsh goods	90.8	90.7	+0.1	+1.1
Miscel commodities	76.8	76.7	+0.1	....
Raw materials	74.1	73.9	+0.3	+2.6
Semimanuf articles	82.2	82.0	+0.2	+1.1
Manuf commodities	83.8	83.7	+0.1	+2.9
All commodities other than farm products	82.8	82.7	+0.1	+3.0
All commodities other than farm products & foods	84.8	84.7	+0.1	+2.0

American Locomotive Net 50 Cents a Share in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—American Locomotive Co. converted a million dollars loss in 1939 into a net profit of nearly three million in 1940, the company's statement for last year disclosed. Unfilled orders increased more than 10 times over a year earlier.

Net profit of the company and its subsidiaries in 1940, after charges and federal and foreign income taxes, amounted to $2,850,813. This was equal to 50 cents a share on the common stock after deducting preferred dividend requirements for the year only. In 1939 the company's loss was $950,376.

Unfilled orders at the end of 1940 amounted to $138,300,000, or more than ten times the amount of business on hand at the end of 1939.

Accumulated dividends on the 7 per cent preferred stock at the end of 1940 amounted to $42,75 a share.

Pepsi-Cola Net $22.45 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Pepsi-Cola Co., excluding British subsidiary, reported net profit in 1940 was $5,821,853, equal to $22.45 a share, against $4,870,479, or $18.78 a share, in 1939. The 1940 figures were after deducting $779,660 charges in connection with litigation.

Magnesium Fabricating Trade Expands to Meet U. S. Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The American Magnesium Corp., as is the case with others in the magnesium fabricating industry, is rushing the expansion of its manufacturing facilities and applying the "know-how," acquired through a number of peacetime years when there was very little demand for magnesium and when it was an unprofitable business, to meet the sudden demand occasioned by the national defense emergency.

Latest evidence of this is the announcement of the purchase of four buildings and a tract of land from the Crane Co. at Bridgeport, Conn., where an immediate expansion of facilities for magnesium castings for airplanes will be made. The purchase of the Crane property with buildings already erected permits the expansion more rapidly than would have been possible at the Buffalo plant, where it had originally been contemplated. The expansion will be in operation in a comparatively short time. This will add to the output of magnesium castings which has already been stepped up by the corporation to 20 times the normal peacetime demand experienced by it in 1938.

Expansion Develops

In order to carry out this latest expansion of American Magnesium Corporation, it was announced by Aluminum Company of America on Feb. 6, 1941, that the latter had purchased the half of this corporation formerly owned by General Aniline and Film Corporation. This now makes the American Magnesium Corporation a wholly owned subsidiary of Aluminum Company of America. At the time this purchase was made the Aluminum Company announced that the magnesium business had been an unprofitable one, "but magnesium is an essential material in a number of aluminum alloys and is highly important at this time because of various applications in which it is valuable for defense materials."

According to Wiser Brown, Vice-President of American Magnesium Corporation, its output for the month of March will be well over the total for the year 1938. American Magnesium Corporation does not produce the metal, magnesium, but is presently engaged only in its fabrication.

This month's production of castings for drive housings, landing gear, airplane wheels, and dozens of other military purposes for which the metal is now being used, will be more than three times that of six months ago. Since speed is of the essence at the moment, Mr. Brown points out that the long experience in fabricating technique, which American Magnesium Corporation has acquired, is standing it in good stead in these times of demand for greatly increased output of the type of fabricated magnesium articles which are technically the most difficult to produce.

Number of Employees Grow

Total employees of American Magnesium Corporation in its plants in Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Los Angeles, Calif.; New Kensington, Pa.; Edgewater, N. J., and Garwood, N. J., now exceed 2,000. With the forthcoming expansion at Bridgeport, Conn., and additional output in the existing plants, this number will reach nearly 3,500 by the middle of 1942.

Objections raised to the use of magnesium during the peacetime years, when a vigorous effort was being made to sell it, were based largely on fears that the metal would not satisfactorily resist corrosion. Magnesium is approximately as strong as aluminum for most purposes, and only two-thirds as heavy. However, it has been very difficult to fabricate because it is highly volatile.

Molten magnesium, poured into casting molds in the same manner as aluminum or other metals, would simply burn up. Consequently a special flux must be constantly added to the ladles and furnaces. Even so, the melting losses are many times those encountered with other metals. A synthetic sand, much more expensive than ordinary foundry sand, must be used in making castings.

Technique Difficult

The technique of manufacturing magnesium fabricated parts has been a difficult one, requiring many years of practice and study. Frequently in producing the more complicated castings, such as are now being called for, a high proportion of rejections is encountered. This, together with the technical difficulties of manufacturing procedure, has made it more expensive to fabricate magnesium than other metals.

The cost situation has steadily improved through the years. As the output of American Magnesium Corporation has increased, the price charged for the same type of casting per pound has steadily decreased. Corrosion problems have been solved to a considerable extent.

Magnesium finds its way into the National Defense program in many forms. Sand castings made at Cleveland, Buffalo, and Los Angeles eventually become parts for the aircraft gyroscopes, control instruments, fittings, airplane wheels, drive housings, airplane floors, oil pumps, oil pans, airplane nose pieces, valve covers, magneto housings, distributor covers, carburetor parts, and air scoops.

Forgings and permanent mold castings made in Cleveland go into parts for airplanes.

Has Many Uses

At New Kensington, Pa., tubing is produced for such purposes as aircraft conduit; extruded shapes for structural parts such as door frames, pilot seat frames and bulkheads, and job shop work on airplane oil tanks and wheel dust covers, to cite a few examples.

At Edgewater, N. J., pressings, used for small fittings, hinges and brackets, as well as screw machine products for such uses as radio shielding harness, are manufactured.

Cleveland also makes magnesium powder for flares and tracer ammunition. At Garwood, N. J., die castings are made for aircraft use.

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Military Spending Seen Accelerating To $30,000,000,000

CLEVELAND (AP)—The chief of the government's contract service declared present military expenditures of $12,500,000,000 would accelerate to a total of $30,000,000,000 in the next nine and a half months.

The official, Robert L. Mehornay, said "it is a conservative estimate that the amount of contracts for supplies—exclusive of aircraft and shipping—will be more than five times as much by the end of this year as up to date."

Addressing a closing session of a Cleveland speed-armament conference, the former Kansas City banker-merchant broke down present contracts of $12,500,000,000 into these rough figures:

Aircraft, $2,250,000,000; ships, $5,000,000,000; and "everything else—including such things as ammunition orders, new plants, plants expansion and clothing," $5,250,000,000.

Stating there was little expectation of any substantial increase in orders for aircraft and fighting ships, he declared another $17,500,000,000 would be spent on supplies and the like before the end of 1941.

Of the $12,500,000,000 worth of contracts already placed, he added, delivery has been obtained on $3,000,000,000 worth. Mr. Mehornay also disclosed that to date, approximately $1,500,000,000 had been spent for 302 new plants, and another $400,000,000 for expansion of existing plants.

Week's Auto Output Heaviest Since 1937

DETROIT (AP) — Passenger car and truck production this week was estimated by Ward's Automotive Reports at 131,410 units, the heaviest single week's output since May 15, 1937. Aassemblies at that time reached 139,507 cars and trucks.

Last week's production totaled 125,915 vehicles. A year ago this week it aggregated 105,720 units.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15

Treasury Will Test Law On Taxing Powers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has begun a "test action" intended ultimately to prove that the Federal Government has constitutional power to tax the income from state and municipal securities.

The step was a formal claim against seven holders of bonds of the port of New York Authority for federal income taxes on the interest obtained by them on the bonds.

A Treasury statement pointed out that the Administration has frequently asked Congress to subject future issues of state and local bonds to the federal income tax, and said:

Constitutional Question

"Treasury officials feel that the silence of Congress on the income tax status of obligations of the Port of New York Authority and similar public corporations has left the department no alternative but to proceed in the present case."

"If the courts," the Treasury said, "agree with the Treasury on this point, they will be faced squarely with the broader constitutional question of the immunity of state and municipal securities from Federal taxation."

Technically, today's action was an effort to collect back taxes, but the Treasury reiterated its policy against taxing existing state and local securities and said it wanted only to tax the income from future issues. If the action instituted succeeds, the Treasury promised to "renew its recommendation to Congress to abate the payment of back taxes, to exempt outstanding issues from taxation, and to begin the taxation of future issues."

Existing state and local governmental securities total $20,000,000,000. Under the Treasury plan, these would remain exempt from Federal taxation, but all new securities, including any refunding securities issued to replace the existing ones, would be subject to Federal taxes.

The Port of New York Authority was selected for the test case for historical reasons. By a similar test action a few years ago, the Treasury won from the Supreme Court and Congress the right to tax the salaries of persons employed by state and local governments.

Will Appeal to Courts

The first step in the test action was to send tax deficiency notices to the seven bondholders—Howard S. Cullman, Alexander J. Shamberg, D. M. Bell, Maurice Bouvier, Henrietta J. Bouvier, Willis S. Kilmer and Martin S. Paine.

Amounts of the tax deficiency notices were not made public. The next step will be for the seven to appeal to the courts from the tax notices. The appeals are expected to go up to the Supreme Court.

If the campaign just started succeeds, the Treasury will get little additional revenue at first because of its intention not to tax the income from the existing securities.

However, when the volume of newly issued securities equals the size of the existing tax free securities of the State and local governments, the additional revenue may reach $400,000,000 per year, according to some Treasury estimates.

It is the Treasury's intention, if it wins today's case, to make the privilege reciprocal. Then, in the case of new securities, Federal bonds would be subject to State income taxes, and State and local bonds would be subject to Federal income taxes.

When you go on business

Business travel can be pleasure travel, too, if one takes a bit of care in the selection of transportation and hotels.

In The Christian Science Monitor you will find advertisements of many railroads, air lines, bus and steamship lines. Also in the Monitor, especially the Tuesday and Friday issues, are advertisements of reliable hotels, offering many classes of service.

Use the Monitor in planning your trips.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Refunding Of Corporation Debts Expected

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street underwriters see prospects of several hundred million dollars in additional corporate financing in another spurt of the wholesale refunding of debts to cut interest charges which began in 1935.

Plans for extensive re-vamping of utility capital structures to reduce fixed charges were indicated. Among the latest to come to light was the registration of a proposed issue of $120,000,000 in debentures by Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. to repay $104,570,700 of 5 per cent bonds and $11,000,000 of guaranteed subsidiary issues.

Refunding Program

Trustees of Associated Gas & Electric Corp. have been working out details for a $200,000,000 refunding program covering operating subsidiaries' bonds and preferred stocks.

Properties expected to be included in the re-financing are Virginia Public Service Co., New York State Electric & Gas Corp., Metropolitan Edison Co., New Jersey Power & Light Co. and Pennsylvania Edison Co.

Birmingham Gas Co. received SEC permission to issue $5,850,000 of first mortgage 3⅞ per cent bonds, due 1971, for redemption of outstanding 5 per cent mortgage bonds, the securities to be sold privately to insurance companies.

A syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offered publicly March 14 $30,000,000 Wheeling Steel Corp. first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, due 1966, at 97½ and accrued interest.

It was the first big corporate offering in about two months and, with the filing of additional registrations and preparations for large-scale utility refunding, was regarded as a signal of broader activity in the capital market.

Adding to the stir was over-the-counter selling of substantial blocks of listed stocks, mostly from British holdings of American shares.

Expansion of commercial borrowing from banks to obtain working capital to finance defense contracts was marked by a jump of $53,000,000 in business loans in the weekly conditions report of New York City member banks of the Federal Reserve system.

Loans Rise Sharply

It was the largest weekly gain in recent years and raised outstanding New York City commercial loans to the highest in more than a decade. Reporting New York banks have shown a rise of $333,000,000 in commercial borrowing since September.

The municipal bond market looked forward to a $40,000,000 sale of New York City loans next week, including $21,215,000 to be offered publicly and $18,785,000 to be reserved for private sale to sinking funds.

Other public offerings March 14 included 58,691 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock of the Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, representing the portion left over from an exchange offering on outstanding 6 per cent and 7 per cent priorlien stock. The offering price was 105.

Increase in New Issues Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended March 13 totaled $51,649,325 compared with $42,609,359 the previous week and $10,206,417 a year ago, Standard & Poor's Corp. reported.

Of the total, 85 per cent represented new money rather than refunding of existing obligations. Most of it was taken by municipalities, however, only a modest amount going to private industry.

Comparisons follow:

	This Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Yr. ago
Municipal	$37,254,200	$9,590,615	$8,739,000
Public util	1,978,125	16,437,000	
Railroad		8,000,000	
Miscellan			795,000
Stock	12,417,000	8,581,744	672,417
Total	51,649,325	$42,609,359	$10,206,417

Rubber Consumption Up 22.4 P. C. Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Rubber manufacturers consumed 61,016 long tons of crude rubber in February, down 5 per cent from January but 22.4 per cent ahead of February, 1940, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported.

Total domestic stocks were estimated at 353,733 tons at the end of February, an increase of 3.8 per cent over January and 163.3 per cent more than a year ago.

Of the latest total of stocks, 145,570 tons were held by the United States Government, a gain of 8.4 per cent from the end of January.

Crude rubber afloat to U. S. ports on Feb. 28 amounted to 136,955 tons, a decrease of 10.6 per cent from January but 22 per cent above February, 1940.

Reclaimed rubber consumption for February was estimated at 17,793 tons, production at 19,507 tons and stock on hand Feb. 28 at 37,104.

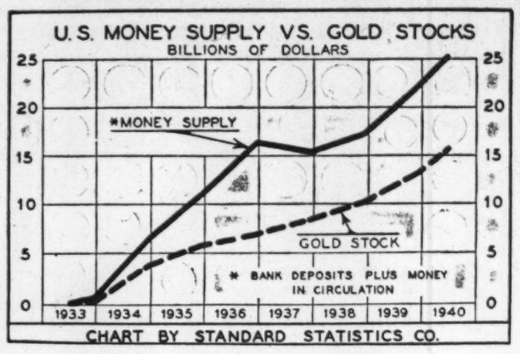
Boston Stocks

March 15

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
	Am Pneumt pf	2	2	2	2
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	102	102	102	102
2.75	Bos & Albany	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
2.00	Bos Edison	31⅝	31½	31½	31½
5.00	Bos Elevated	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅜
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	19	19	19	18¼
	Bos & Prov	18	18	18	18½
5.62c	E Gas&F pr pf	53	53	53	52½
	East Mass A	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
3.25a	N E Tel & Tel	119¼	119	119¼	118⅝
1.60	Torrington	29	28⅝	28⅝	29
2.00a	Un Twist Drill	39¾	39¾	39¾	39⅝
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	58	57½	58	56¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Money Supply, Gold Stocks In Steady Rise Since 1933



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The cumulative rise in money supply and gold since 1933 reflects the devaluation of the dollar and enormous gold imports.

Monopoly Committee Experts Urge Registration of 'Pressure Groups'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two Monopoly Committee experts recommended that the activities of "pressure groups" be met by compulsory registration of lobbyists, dissemination of the registration data, and a far-reaching program of governmental research.

These proposals were discussed in a monograph on "economic power and political pressures" prepared by Donald C. Blaisdell, economic expert for the committee, and Jane Greverus, a technical assistant.

Describing it as a "minimum program," the writers said that while "most of the solutions seem to run outside the traditional pattern of political action," the "traditional American goal of equal opportunity is far more vital to our welfare than maintaining any established patterns of action."

"The need for registration of lobbyists and adequate machinery for publicity," they said, "grows out of the obscurity in which lobbies operate to affect public policy, and the extent to which such pressure groups distort the right of petition. Only when Congress exercises its investigating power does the public begin to have access to the facts about legislative lobbying."

They asserted that business, as represented by about 250 big corporations, was "by far the largest and most important" of the pressure groups. They listed additional groups under the headings of patriotic and service organizations, reform, farm, labor, and peace.

Panama May Solve Debt Problem Soon With 3½ P. C. Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Authoritative Wall Street sources said that Panama's long-muddled external debt situation probably would be cleared late next week through the issuance of $4,000,000 in 3½ per cent bonds.

The proceeds of the sale would be used to retire $3,603,000 of 5½ per cent bonds which the Panamanian government was prevented by the depression from retiring eight years ago.

All the bonds are held by United States citizens. They have been getting their interest but not when due. Bond experts say the new issue would pave the way for a complete solution of the foreign debt of the republic which embraces the Panama Canal.

Only two obstacles, it was said, must be surmounted.

One is approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission, said to hinge upon a momentarily expected vote by the National Assembly of Panama which has been asked by the administration of the republic to amend a previously adopted refunding plan offered bondholders in the United States.

The original Panama plan specified that holders of 80 per cent of Panama's 5 per cent bonds ($11,313,500 are outstanding) would have to agree to the refunding of that issue with new 3¼ per cent bonds before the 5½ per cent issue refunding could become effective.

Originally the deadline for the bondholders' approval was last October 25 but the time limit was repeatedly extended until it stands at MQM. It is understood that about 75 per cent of the bonds have been voted in favor of the plan and the Panamanian Congress is expected to confirm this percentage as satisfactory.

The new 3½s, to be called "Series B," would be issued by underwriters here as soon as word of Panama's approval arrives.

Real Estate Bond Prices Show Further Rise in '41

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The average price of real estate securities as indicated by the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average increased 0.7 per cent in February, making the eighth successive monthly advance and bringing the gain for 1941 to 2.1 per cent. On Feb. 28, the average dollar price per $1,000 bond was $287.

All issues except those secured by the Boston properties have shown an increase in both January and February. New York City issues increased 3.1 per cent in the month and they are 3.4 per cent higher than on Dec. 31. Pittsburgh issues are likewise up 3.4 per cent in 1941 while Philadelphia issues are up 1.1 per cent and Boston issues are down 0.9 per cent.

By type of property all divisions of the average are higher now than they were at the close of 1940 with the exception of theater issues which are at exactly the same price. Apartment hotels have shown the most improvement, increasing 5.7 per cent from $247 per $1,000 to $261. Office buildings are 3.1 per cent ahead this year while hotels are 1.4 per cent higher for the two months and apartments 0.3 per cent. In the month of February, as in the year, all classifications except theaters showed improvement.

Further Drop Seen in World Wheat Exports

CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—International grain trade figures on world traffic in wheat and available exportable surplus are becoming more lopsided than ever as a result of prolonged war restrictions on commerce.

World wheat export estimates for the season which ends June 30 have been reduced again while figures on the surplus piling up in producing countries have been raised to the largest on record.

Broomhall's Figures

Early this year probable exports for the season, based on figures compiled by Broomhall, British trade authority, were estimated at 400,000,000 bushels or better, but now the total has been lowered to only 360,000,000 bushels, smallest since 1917-18, compared with around 500,000,000 bushels last season and 600,000,000 the 1938-39 season. Total world shipments averaged 751,000,000 bushels in the period from 1923 to 1937.

Last November Broomhall's figures placed the world's exportable wheat surplus around 1,192,000,000 bushels, but, owing to increasing stocks in North America and continually decreasing shipments, this figure has been raised to 1,252,000,000 compared with 1,048,000,000 last season, 896,000,000 two years ago and 632,000,000 three years ago.

The loss in export business naturally has fallen heaviest on the big surplus producers—Canada, the United States and Argentina. Since last July 1, North America has shipped only about 117,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour compared with 140,000,000 the corresponding period last season. Canada has had the bulk of this business, for the United States has cleared only about a fifth of the total, with our exports running about a third less than a year ago and almost 60 per cent less than two years ago.

Wheat Production

World wheat production, excluding Russia and China, for the 1940-41 season has been estimated at around 4,065,000,000 bushels, or 221,000,000 less than the previous season. However, world stocks of old wheat on July 1, 1940, were about 1,420,000,000, or 215,000,000 more than a year earlier, thus raising the total supply to 5,485,000,000, or only 6,000,000 less than the previous season.

The possibility of some food commodities, if not wheat immediately, being shipped abroad under the lend-lease law and some traders' belief that a higher loan rate may be offered for the new crop helped to strengthen prices this week. Good crop prospects and reports that loan wheat was being redeemed in small amounts in some sections were offsetting factors.

Before the opening today wheat was quoted 2⅜-3¼ cents higher than a week ago, corn ⅞-1¾ higher, oats ¾-1 cent up, soybeans 5¼-5⅜ higher and rye ⅜ lower to ⅛ higher.

February Building Permits at Highest Level Since 1931

NEW YORK (AP) — Permits for new buildings, alterations and repairs was at the highest February level since 1931, despite a contra-seasonal decline, said Dun & Bradstreet.

The volume in 215 cities reached $93,602,664, which was 11.3 per cent less than in the preceding month but 3.4 per cent greater than for February, 1940.

Permits in the five boroughs of New York City dropped to $13,675,776 in February from $19,573,412 in January and $21,109,022 a year ago. The total for 214 cities exclusive of New York was $79,926,888, under January's $85,985,129 by 7 per cent but a 15.1 per cent gain over the corresponding 1940 sum.

Regional totals for the 215 cities for February were:

New England, $5,677,362, up 74.4 per cent; Middle Atlantic, $20,216,009, down 36.5; South Atlantic, $9,555,354, up 7.3; East Central, $20,416,457, up 16.8; South Central, $9,183,815, up 10.1; West Central, $3,864,183, down 19.2; Mountain, $1,931,991, up 50.1, and Pacific, $22,757,493, up 55.4 per cent.

Competitive Bidding on Defense Materials Seen 'Waste of Energy'

CLEVELAND (AP)—Competitive bidding on defense materials was declared a "waste of energy" as manufacturers studying ways of speeding preparedness production were told "we are at war, all except the shooting."

S. B. Terry, industrial engineer from Hartford, Conn., claimed competitive bidding delays production by usurping time and efforts of engineers in several plants while only one concern receives the contract.

He participated in a discussion on ammunition manufacture at a conference sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Army Ordnance Association.

"It's a waste of energy in the defense program to tie up engineers in estimating costs and designing new machines to compete with other manufacturers," Mr. Terry asserted. He made it clear this opinion applied only to bidding for defense contracts.

The statement that "we are at war, all except the shooting," came from R. T. Kent, advisory engineer in the Ordnance Department at Washington, as he supported an engineer's assertion that "now is no time to wait around for new equipment" for defense production.

George J. Trundle, Jr., President of a Cleveland Engineering Company, previously had urged adaptation of old machinery to present demands.

"I know of cases in which one-half of a defense contract could have been completed on old machines while the company was sitting around waiting for the delivery of new machines."

Opinion was divided sharply on the advantages of new automatic machines for making ammunition over machines requiring more labor. One conferee reported finding it cheaper to employ one $1,500-a-year man to feed a planing tool than to add automatic feeds.

Others were of the opinion there is no time to be spent on developing new automatic machines, and there are few men to operate or build them.

Bank of England's Gold Holdings Cut Further

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement this week showed bullion holdings had decreased for the second straight week after six consecutive weeks of accretion. The stock of bullion was reduced by £45,000 to £1,505,000.

Public and private deposits reversed their trends of last week. The latest statement showed the former increased by £1,674,000 to £13,411,000 with private depositors reducing their accounts by £15,002,000 to £164,109,000.

Despite the reduction in private deposits, the statement showed decreases for both government and other securities.

The detailed statement, in thousands of pounds:

Circulation 608,420, increase 1,141; bullion 1,505, decrease 45; reserve 23,084, decrease 1,187; public deposits 13,411, increase 1,674; private deposits 164,109, decrease 15,002; Government securities 146,283, decrease 11,560; other securities 26,271, decrease 545. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 13.0 per cent compared with 12.7. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 13 compared with March 12, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $40,103,894.86 ($24,323,010.10); expenditures $36,119,827.15 ($21,897,708.32); net balance $1,793,371,580.06 ($2,330,903,717.15); working balance included $1,049,222,326.56 ($1,613,837,981.56); customs receipts for month $16,232,811.46 ($13,240,541.61); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,165,974,103.45 ($3,750,014,276.89); expenditures $7,928,515,625.82 ($6,468,536,742.74); excess of expenditures $3,762,541,522.37 ($2,718,522,465.85); gross debt $46,388,167,640.63 ($42,404,231,293.17); increase over previous day $990,841.86; gold assets $22,318,703,982.76 ($18,281,575,523.28).

Holland Furnace Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Holland Furnace Co. reported for 1940 net profit of $1,616,506 equal to $3.59 a common share, compared with $1,483,185, or $3.11 a share, in 1939.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
1	3¼s '45-43	107.7	107.7	107.7
1	3¼s '45&3	107.7	107.7	107.7
35	2s '50-48	101.5	101.5	101.5
2	2½s '65-60	109.26	109.26	109.26

New York City Bonds

14	3s 80	101¾	101¾	101¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
4	Abitibi P & P 5s 53	49	48	49
270	Allegheny cv 5s 44	94½	94½	94½
14	Allegheny 5s 50 st	62¼	62¼	62¼
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
58	Am & For P5s 2030	55	54¾	55
5	Am IG Chem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Am T & T 5½s 43	1037-32	103 7-32	
1	Am T & T 3¼s 66	109	109	109
1	Am T & T 3¼s 61	109	109	109
2	Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
3	AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	A C Line Cit 4s 52	71	71	71
22	B&O 95 st A	44½	44	44½
13	B&O 95 st C	49⅛	49½	49⅞
5	B&O 2000 st D	44	43⅝	44
49	B&O 96 st F	44¼	43¾	44½
88	B&O cv 60 st	22¾	22¼	22⅝
1	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	57¼	57	57¼
3	Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	51⅛	51	51
1	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
21	Boston&Me 4½s 70	24½	24	24½
1	Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	13	13	13
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	92	92	92
9	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	106	105⅞	106
5	Buf R&P 57 st	46	46	46
1	Can Pac 5s '54	76½	76½	76½
6	Celanese 3s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	24	24	24
12	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10½	9⅞	10½
4	Cen Pac 5s '60	49½	49¼	49¼
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69¾	69¾	69¾
5	Cen R R N J 5s '87	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
1	C&O 4½s '92	1311⅜		
36	Chi & Alton 3s '49	13	12¾	13
17	CB&Q gen 4s '58	83⅞	83¾	83¾
6	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98⅞	98¼	98¼
1	CB&Q 3½s '49	92¼	92½	92½
36	Chic Gt West 4s '59	35½	35⅛	35⅛
7	Chi I & L 6s '66	8¼	8	8
1	Chi I & L 6s '47	24	24	24
1	Chi I & L 5s '47	23	23	23
29	Chi I & L 5s '66	8¼	8	8¼
61	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8	8	8
1	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1½	1½	1½
14	CM&SP gen 4s '89	37	36½	37
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	25¼	25¼	25¼
2	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
6	Chi & NW 4s '87	20¼	19¾	20¼
20	CRI &2P 4½s 52 A	10¼	10¼	10¼
3	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105½	105½	105½
8	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94¾	94¾	94¾
5	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
7	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78½	78¼	78½
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1	Col F & I 5s 70	78	78	78
14	Col & So 4½s 80	15¾	15	15¾
2	Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¾	103½	103¾
7	Columbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Col & So Oh El 3¼s 70	106	106	106
2	Con Edis 3½s 56	105	105	105
2	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	13½	13¼	13⅜
9	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Crucible Stl 3¼s '55	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5	Cuba R R 5s '52	18½	18½	18½
1	Curtis Pub 3s '55	96½	96½	96½
4	Dayton P & L 3½s 70	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
3	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝
1	D & R G 4½s '36	10½	10½	10½
117	D & R G 4s '36	11	10¼	10¾
2	D & R G West 5s '55	1¼	1¼	1¼
2	D & R G W 5s '55 asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
26	D & R G West 5s '78	10¼	10¼	10¼
5	Del Ed 3s '70	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Dui Missab&I 3½s '62	106½	106½	106½
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	108	108
4	E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	96	96	96
15	Erie rfg 5s '67	19⅝	19¼	19½
28	Erie rfg 5s '75	19½	19⅜	19½
16	Erie 1st 4s '96	85½	85	85½
29	Erie gen lien 4s '96	46¼	45¾	46¼
3	Erie & Jer 6s '55	87½	87½	87½
16	Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	8⅞	9
10	Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8½	8½	8½
1	GrdRap&Ind 4½s 41	101	101	101
10	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	91	91	91
12	Gt Nor 4s 46C	101¼	101	101¼
11	Gt Nor 4s 46H	97	96½	97
11	Gt Nor 3½s 67	82¾	82¾	82¾
1	G Bay&W deb B	7	7	7
11	Gulf Mob& Nor 2d 2015	41	40¾	41
2	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80	80	80
2	Hocky V 4½s 99	128	128	128
3	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	47	47
4	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¾	12¾	12¾
2	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103	102	103
3	Ill Cen 3½s 52	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
39	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42⅛	42½	42½
7	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41	40¾	40¾
4	Ill Cen 5s 55	50⅞	50½	50¾
10	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	43½	43½	43½
3	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40½	40½	40½
1	Indpls & Lou 4s 56	18¼	18¼	18¼
6	Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
60	Int Cl Nor 1st 6s 52	14	13¾	14
3	Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	13½	13½	13½
8	Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	13½	13½	13½
31	Int Hydro El cv6s44	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
1	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	85	85	85
6	Int Paper 6s 55	103½	103½	103½
65	Int T&T 4½s 52	45	44¼	45
60	Int T&T 5s 55	47½	46⅝	47½
32	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	39¼	38	39¼
1	KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	38½	38½	38½
2	K C South 5s 50	70½	70½	70½
5	K C South 3s 50	65¼	65½	65¾
3	Kentucky Cen 4s 87	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Jy Ind T 4½s 61	86	86	86
4	Koppers Co 4s 51	104¾	104¼	104¼
2	Lac Gas 5½s 60D	60	60	60
1	Lac Gas 5s 42	94	94	94
1	Leh & N Y 4s 45	40	40	40
5	Leh Val Coal 5s 54	40	40	40
2	Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	42	42	42
5	Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	38	38	38
7	Leh Val 5s 2003 st	28	28	28
14	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	25	24¾	25
12	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23¼	22⅞	23⅛
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	20	20	20
7	Liggett & M 7s 44	120½	120½	120½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	McCrory Strs 3¼s'55	105	105	105
15	McKess&Rob 5½s'50	109	109	109
4	Met Ed 4½s'68	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Mich Con Gas 4s'63	105¾	105½	105½
10	M & StL 4s'49	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
33	M-K-Tex 5s'56Z A	22¼	21⅜	22¼
7	M-K-Tex 4s 5s'67	6¼	6¼	6¼
19	M-K-T 4½s'78	18½	18¼	18½
13	MK-Tex 1st 4'90	31½	31⅛	31½
9	M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	17¾	17½	17¾
1	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1	1	1
9	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	23½	23⅜	23½
151	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	23½	23⅜	23½
11	Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	23	23	23
12	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
22	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	23½	23⅜	23½
1	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	1¾	1¾	1¾
6	Mont Pow 3¼s 66	104¾	104½	104¾
2	Mor&Essex 5s 55	38¼	38⅛	38¼
5	Mor&Essex 3½s2000	38¾	38¾	38¾
2	N Eng RR 5s 45	53½	53½	53½
1	NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	41	41	41
2	NO Tex&M 5s 35A	34	34	34
5	NYC rfg 5s 2013	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
25	NYC 4½s 2013	59¼	58½	59¼
11	NYC 3¾s 46	95	95	95
3	NYC cv 3½s 52	62¾	62½	62¾
18	NYC&HR 3½s 97	87¼	87	87
7	NYChi&StL 6s 41	96½	96½	96½
6	NYChi&StL5½s74A	71¼	71¼	71¼
76	NYChi&StL4½s78	62	60½	62
10	NY Chi&StL 4s 46	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	NY Conn 3½s'65	101	101	101
13	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25½	25½	25½
2	NYNH&H cit 6s 40	41	41	41
22	NYNH&H 4½s 67	24¾	24¼	24½
3	NYNH&H 4s 55	22½	22⅜	22⅜
3	NYNH&H 3½s 54	21¾	21¾	21¾
9	NY&W rfg 5s 42	5¾	5¼	5¾
53	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
4	Nor Am Co 4s 59	105¾	105½	105¾
5	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	65	65
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	53	53
3	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
	Ogden&LCha 4s 48	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Ohio Ed 3½s 72	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Ohio Pw Fall 5s 43	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Ontario Trans 4½s	103	103	103
1	Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	86	85½	86
3	Pac G&E 3¾s 66	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	110¾	110¾	110¾
4	Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	84	84	84
17	Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	87½	87½	87½
10	Pen Co 4s'63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	122¼	122¼	122¼
3	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	106½	106½	106½
1	Pen RR deb '70	94¼	94¼	94¼
10	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Pen RR 3¾s'70	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	116¼	116¼	116¼
4	Peoria & E 1st 4s'60	49½	49	49
	Pere Marq 4½s'80	67¼	67¼	67¼
1	Phil Elec 3½s'67	110	110	110
16	Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	5	4¾	5
12	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	17⅝	17½	17½
2	Purity Bak 5s'48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67½	67½	67½
1	Reming Rand 4½s 56ww	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Repub Stl 5½s 54	105	105	105
13	Rio Gr June 5s 39	42	42	42
2	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	41½	41½	41½
4	Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	8	8	8
1	RI Ar&CLa4½s 34	11½	11	11½
6	RI Ark'sLa4½s 34	6¼	6¼	6¼
4	Rutland Can 4s 49	6	6	6
10	StLIM&S4s R&G 33	68	67	68
1	StL IM&S cv 5s 59	70¼	70¼	70¼
64	St LSF 5s 50B	12½	12¼	12½
2	StLSF5s B 50ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
133	StLSF 4½ s 78	12½	11⅞	12½
50	StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	11¾	11¾	11¾
43	St LSF 4s 50A	11⅝	11⅜	11½
12	StLSF 4s 50 A ct	11¼	10⅝	11¼
2	SA&A Pass 4s 43	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	123.39	28.05	19.71
Net change	+.64	+.04	+.06
Previous close	122.75	28.01	19.65
1941 high	133.59	29.73	20.65
1941 low	117.80	26.54	18.81

*Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

11 Commodities

1924-26=100

Today's close		Prev. close	61.13
Month ago	55.49	Year ago	58.50
1941 high	61.13	1941 low	55.45

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
11	NYC 3¾s 46	95	95	95
3	NYC cv 3½s 52	62¾	62½	62¾
18	NYC&HR 3½s 97	87¼	87	87
7	NYChi&StL 6s 41	96½	96½	96½
6	NYChi&StL5½s74A	71¼	71¼	71¼
76	NYChi&StL4½s78	62	60½	62
10	NY Chi&StL 4s 46	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	NY Conn 3½s'65	101	101	101
13	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25½	25½	25½
2	NYNH&H cit 6s 40	41	41	41
22	NYNH&H 4½s 67	24¾	24¼	24½
3	NYNH&H 4s 55	22½	22⅜	22⅜
3	NYNH&H 3½s 54	21¾	21¾	21¾
9	NY&W rfg 5s 42	5¾	5¼

Navy Builds Battle Cruisers, Appropriation Bill Discloses

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—A $3,446,585,144 naval appropriation bill, including $1,515,000,000 to carry forward the Nation's two-ocean Navy program, today awaited Senate action after clearing the House by a voice vote.

In the brief debate preceding the House action March 14, Representative James G. Scrugham (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Naval Appropriations Subcommittee, declared the United States faced attacks, "sooner or later, by the hungry Axis hordes of Europe and Asia, unless we powerfully arm ourselves."

In urging speedy approval of the huge fund, the Appropriations Subcommittee disclosed for the first time that the Navy is building six battle cruisers, a fast and powerful combat ship of a type new to the United States Fleet.

Obscure tables in the printed hearings accompanying the bill disclosed that the new craft would cost $54,300,000 apiece, apparently without ordnance and armor, and that they would be built by the New York Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, at Camden, N. J. Contracts for the ships and for expansion of the Company's yards and facilities to accommodate them were awarded last Sept. 9 as part of the two-ocean fleet program, but the Navy had withheld the fact that they were to be battle cruisers.

Tonnage Not Disclosed

There was nothing to indicate the exact tonnage of the new ships but the possibility that they might be as large as 27,000 tons was discussed at public hearings before the House Naval Committee last year when the two-ocean fleet was authorized. The new craft would be faster than battleships but not so heavily armored and would be more than a match for the powerful "raiders" of the other navies, such as the German "pocket battleship" type.

Representative Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, said actual construction of the new ships had not started and one table showed that only $1,100,000 would be spent on them during the fiscal year ending June 30. That would just about cover the cost of plans.

Mr. Vinson said "Japan had nothing in the world to do" with this country's decision to build the new craft but conceded they would be particularly valuable for the long-range patrols the Navy might have to undertake in the Pacific and South Atlantic under the Nation's policy of hemisphere defense.

Two-Ocean Programs

The huge supply bill, containing funds to finance the Navy's activities for the year starting July 1, included $1,515,000,000 to carry forward the two-ocean shipbuilding program started last year. The program involves a total of 729 ships of all types and categories.

It also carried $434,000,000 for the naval aircraft program which involves the procurement of 7,129 planes; $475,000,000 for pay, subsistence and training of the crews who man the ships, and $433,000,000 for maintenance and operation of the existing fleet.

Proposed Mediation Board Rejected by C. I. O. Chief

By the Associated Press

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, through an outspoken declaration by its President, lined up today in opposition to a proposal under consideration by President Roosevelt for promotion of a Federal board to mediate strikes in defense industries. The American Federation of Labor, through its President, has indorsed the proposal.

While these rival groups pulled and hauled on the mediation plan, the Government opened a Nation-wide drive to register workers for jobs on the expanding pay rolls of armament industries.

The 4,500 full and part-time offices of state employment services over the country sought voluntary registrations by every unemployed person, and also by each person with an "urgently needed skill" which is not being used in the registrant's present task.

"Wholly unrealistic," said C. I. O. chief Philip Murray of the mediation board proposal. He contended such a board would not further the defense program, and would "operate to the complete detriment of labor."

A few hours before Mr. Murray made public a memorandum to Mr. Roosevelt expressing his objections to the plan, William Green, President of the A. F. of L., emerged from a White House conference announcing that the A. F. of L. Executive Council unanimously favored a mediation board which would provide a voluntary arbitration system.

Cincinnati, Ohio — George M. Harrison, President of the Railway Labor Executives Board, said that 14 brotherhoods were accepting a mediation offer of the National Railway Mediation Board in a dispute with major carriers, but would count strike ballots anyway.

The board asked the brotherhoods to postpone the counting of ballots from 750,000 rail employees, who are seeking paid vacations. Mr. Harrison said, however, that the tabulation would not necessarily commit the brotherhoods to strike action should the members favor it, since the dispute might be ended by mediation meanwhile.

The Brotherhood heads will meet with the mediation board next Wednesday in Washington, he said.

Balloting ends March 20, he added, and returns are due in the various brotherhood headquarters March 25, when counting will begin. The heads will meet March 28 to decide on further action.

Los Angeles — At the Harvill Aircraft Diecasting Corporation 420 C. I. O. employees walked out demanding improved wages and better working conditions. The firm makes small parts for California airplane factories.

Washington—Due back at work March 17 were about 250 A. F. of L. building trades members who walked off a construction project at an Army medical center near here more than a week ago. They had struck in protest against the employment of nonunion workers.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Gov. Arthur James of Pennsylvania ordered State policemen to the Bridgeville works of the Vanadium Steel Company to "give protection" for removal of two carloads of material from the strike-bound plant. A strike was called five weeks ago after the company hired six guards who were not unemployed union members.

Pascagoula, Miss.—A threatened tieup of construction on 19 ships at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Yards here apparently ended when A. F. of L. boilermakers took over jobs abandoned March 10 by 150 metal trades riggers and erectors who are out on strike.

The boilermakers acted, according to W. S. Lowry, Business Agent of Local No. 693, under an agreement signed in 1928 between their international organization, the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, and the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers of America, stipulating that all iron and steel shipbuilding was under the jurisdiction of the boilermakers' group. The riggers are affiliated with the latter organization.

New York—With a state mediator predicting the dispute would be "settled by power instead of by reason," Manhattan's bus strike entered its sixth day after efforts to reach an agreement collapsed.

Arthur S. Meyer, chief state mediator, abandoned further attempts to obtain a settlement after two days of fruitless conferences.

Mayor La Guardia immediately called on the 3,500 striking members of the Transport Workers Union (C. I. O.) to return to work and submit to arbitration their differences with the New York City Omnibus Corporation and Fifth Avenue Coach Company.

Before the collapse of negotiations the union reduced its wage demands, but the companies rejected the revised plan and countered with a proposal to arbitrate.

1,000 Virginia Girls to Be 'Drafted' As Dance Dates for Army's Draftees

RICHMOND, Va., March 15 (AP)—A feminine board of strategy set out today to strengthen the new drafted Army's wavering social front in Virginia by recruiting 1,000 girls to be dance dates for the boys from near-by Camp Lee.

On the assumption that too many of the planned dances for selectees have turned out to resemble a drill floor "parade rest" set to music, the Richmond defense unit's Chaperon Club decided the lack of girls was the cause of the trouble.

So club members decided that if the draft got the boys in the Army, another draft should get them dates.

Mrs. Ray Lawrence, Chairman, decided the first procedure in the girl-getting program would be to name 100 one-woman boards, each charged with the duty of signing up 10 girls (over 18) to attend the dances.

The 1,000 girls so taken into service will be known as the Girls Defense Club. They won't all go to the same dances, of course, but will be ready to move in where needed into any stag-line's hollow salient.

Chaperons will provide automobile transportation for the girls to the ballroom and will take care of the amenities. A Paul Jones and a grand march as openers should bulwark the introductions, it is said.

A uniform is the only admission requirement for the soldiers. After the dance the chaperons intend to transport their charges home again.

Co-eddettes Dance

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., March 15 (AP)—Santa Barbara youth who hope for the Saturday night company of certain young women here are out of luck, for the girls have dates 75 miles away, in Santa Maria, every Saturday night.

The 60 young women, calling themselves the Co-eddettes, describe their Santa Maria engagements as "dates for defense," but they do not deny that the duty is a pleasure.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

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WANTED STATE DISTRIBUTORS—Real opportunity. Men capable of supervising 10 to 20 men. Percentage basis. Cash bond or collateral required. Send application to DREXEL SERVICE COMPANY, 4136 W. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

ROOMS TO LET

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Beautiful, sunny studio type; priv. bath and entrance, new furniture; patio and flowers. UNUSUAL; kitchen privileges, garage. 1016 S. Hayworth. Wy. 0136.

General Classified

(Continued.)

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD—If you can pay $15,000—$5,000 of it in cash—for one of Provincetown's finest houses, write me for a full description. I dislike to dicker, and this represents an honest bottom price. PAUL SMITH, Provincetown, Mass.

Citrus Grove, Ft. Myers, Fla.
1000 ft. on river, house, garage
Mrs. A. G. Rea, Fort Myers, Florida

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6640

9 BUS. LOTS in 1 parcel, Medicine Hat, Alberta; 1 res. lot, Prince Albert, Sask.; will consider exchange for Los Angeles property. 125 N. Clark Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.

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United States and Canada

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ACCOUNTANTS

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM SERVICE — Taxes, audits, books kept $2 weekly up; no job too big—none too small. MATTHEW LAFFER, 121 East 77th Street, Manhattan.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; elevator; restricted tenancy; $35 to $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1402 Beacon St.—2-3 room apt.; electric kitchen, cross ventilation, strictly modern; restricted. Longwood 3299

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE ?-2-3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—3 rooms, unfurnished, private bath, continuous hot water, refrigeration, light and gas, in private home. Las. 7003.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ASTORIA, L. I. CITY, N. Y.—Just completed, attractive, modern, in private residence, private entrance, 3 large rooms and bath, modern equipment; convenient to subways and bus lines. Tel. AStoria 8-5268, Nern. 30-37 44th St.

N. Y. C., 48th East—Living room, bedroom, twin beds, kitchen; $95; through Sept. Evenings PLaza 8-4386, daily CIrcle 7-0421.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

EXECUTIVE with small capital, wide experience wholesale and retail business, desires partnership with established firm; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box G-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CORSETIERES

MRS. VAN BUSKIRK, formerly with Nu-Bone, invites you to see her at her fitting parlors, 145 Tremont St., Boston, Smart Form Foundation Garments; Lib. 2379.

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED seamstress, sewing of all kinds, fitting and remodeling; (light colored). Phone Au 3-3885, N. Y. C.

FINE ARTS

OIL PAINTINGS WE BUY AND SELL
Also Expert Restoring and Framing
CASTANO GALLERIES
274 Boylston St., Boston Com. 2132

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks. Sell, Rent
660 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB. 6767

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures, retail candy business; all candy tools, 16-ft. soda fountain and stools, mahogany back bar, show cases and wall cases; price $1500. Box G-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FINE HUDSON SEAL COAT
Size 42. Little used. $125 cash.
Hotel Hemenway, Suite 504, Boston

WATER DAMAGED

Goods in perfect condition. Bates Spreads, extra heavy and large, $1.39; Pepperell and Beacon blankets, double and single, wool and part wool, extra heavy, $1.68; Pepperell product sheets, all sizes, 78c; pillow cases, 6 for $1.00; Boott mill curtains, extra heavy, 49c per pair; Cannon turkish towels, large and thick, 6 for $1.00. Free delivery. Money refunded. OSHRY BROS., 10 Spring Street, Boston. Tel. Capitol 9014. Established 1902.

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St., Tel. 52
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

PARKING ELIOT STREET GARAGE
Next to Plymouth Theater, Boston
Complete Service

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A married couple or mother and daughter; Protestant; experienced cook and general; some driving; country; adults; reply giving recent references and telephone. Box F-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS
for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports. $100 guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB
Middlefield, Conn.

SINGLE man, Christian Scientist, for janitor work, outdoor odd jobs and driving; $50 a month; send picture if possible. FARMHILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Va.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN, Christian Scientist, to cook for small boarding school. Write qualifications, FARM HILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Va.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HYDE PARK, MASS.—Pleasant home, loving care, nurse in home. LOUISE V. SCOTT, 70 Child Street, Hyde Park 1745-J.

N. Y. C., 301 West 110th St. (Apt. 23) 7th floor—Quiet home, good meals; experienced care if needed; near church. MISS EVEREST, UN. 4-4878.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917. State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090

HOUSES FOR SALE

$6,000—BROOKLINE, MASS.
6 rooms, brick front, oil heat, downstairs lavatory, fireplace, porch, garage. Asp. 4137.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry
M. MILAN
387 Washington Street, Boston

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES TWO GOOD SIZE OFFICES, 1st floor. Ideal for practitioners. Switchboard service. HOTEL HEMENWAY, Boston, KEN. 4330.

OFFICES WANTED

PRACTITIONER wishes office (N. Y. C.) 2 or 3 full days weekly; details. Write Box P-3, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Silver, Watches, Dental Gold, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

ORGANISTS

EXPERIENCED organist-teacher-accompanist desires position in Christian Science church, college, city auditorium, private residence, or radio; excellent references. Box G-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued.)

PAYING GUESTS

DEERFIELD INN, Deerfield, Mass.—Spend a delightful day or week in the country; moderate rates. Write for booklet.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Wat. 0786

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND piano wanted at once; will pay cash. Address Box D-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRINTING

Office and Factory Forms
Quick service, highest quality; special equipment, large volume permits very low prices; let us quote on your forms; BUSINESS FORMS PRINTING CO., 16 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
ORDINANCES OF 1941—CHAPTER 2
PROHIBITING UNNECESSARY NOISES

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

Section 1. Sections 91 and 92 of Chapter 39 of the Revised Ordinances of 1925, as amended, and Chapter 4 of the Ordinances of 1931, are hereby repealed.

Section 2. Chapter 39 of the Revised Ordinances of 1925, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting therein the following section:

Section 91

(a) Subject to the provisions of this section, the creation of any unreasonably loud, disturbing and unnecessary noise in the city is prohibited. Noise of such character, intensity and duration as to be detrimental to the life or health of any individual is prohibited.

(b) The following acts are declared to be loud, disturbing and unnecessary noises in violation of this section, but said enumeration shall not be deemed to be exclusive, namely:

1. The sounding of any horn or signal device on any automobile, motorcycle, bus, street car or other vehicle while not in motion, except as a danger signal; the sounding of any horn or signal device on any such vehicle while in motion, except as a danger signal after or as brakes are being applied and deceleration of the vehicle is intended; and the sounding of any such horn or signal device for an unnecessary and unreasonable period of time; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of one hundred feet.

2. The playing of any radio, phonograph, or any musical instrument or other instrument intended or utilized so as to reproduce sound in such a manner or with such volume as to annoy or disturb the quiet, comfort or repose of persons in any dwelling, hotel or other type of residence; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of fifty feet and provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit playing by a band or orchestra in a hall, building, or in the open air.

3. The keeping of any animal or bird which by biting or by causing frequent or long continued noise shall disturb the quiet, comfort or repose of any person in the vicinity.

4. The use of any automobile, motorcycle, street car or other vehicle so out of repair or so loaded or in such manner as to create loud and unnecessary grating, grinding, rattling or other noise; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of one hundred feet.

5. The blowing of any steam whistle attached to any stationary boiler, except to give notice of the time to begin or to stop work or as an alarm or danger signal.

6. The discharge into the open air of the exhaust of any steam engine, stationary internal combustion engine, motor vehicle, motor boat or outboard motor engine, except through a muffler or other device which will effectively prevent loud or explosive noises therefrom.

7. The erection, demolition, alteration, or repair of any building, and excavation in regard thereto, except between the hours of seven a. m. and six p. m. on weekdays or except in the interest of public safety or welfare, upon the issuance of and pursuant to a permit from the Building Commissioner, which permit may be renewed for one or more periods of not exceeding one week each.

8. The creation of any excessive noise on any street adjacent to any school, institution of learning, or court while the same is in session, or adjacent to any hospital or church, which unreasonably interferes with the conduct of the foregoing; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of twenty-five feet and provided that a conspicuous warning sign, using appropriate words, has been displayed in such street indicating that the same is a school, hospital, church or court street.

9. The creation of a loud and excessive noise in connection with loading or unloading any vehicle or the opening and destruction of bales, boxes, crates and containers.

In City Council, March 10, 1941. Passed. Approved by the Mayor March 11, 1941. A true copy. Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk

REAL ESTATE

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE
7 acres land, fine forest, 300-ft. shore line with beach; light, water and roads; 10 minutes to town. Further information telephone Ellsworth, Braintree 1135, or Cap. 3515, Boston. 107 Colbe Road, Braintree, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—We are in immediate need of Representatives to take care of increased sales; commission. Write Avon Products, Inc., 1015 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Give tel. No.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 239 Beacon St.—Double or single rooms, newly renovated; board optional; near Pub. Garden. Com. 8495. Permanent, transients.

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive single room, $11 or $12 weekly including meals. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C., ASTON MANOR, 41 Church St.—Rooms with or without private baths; meals optional; close business section, churches.

BROOKLYN, Bay Ridge, N. Y.—Comfortable sunny room, adjoining bath; 1 block B. M. T. station; business people desired; references. 238 77 St., 2nd floor.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room in apartment house, conveniently located; home privileges. Telephone TROw. 6607.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston.
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C.—Light, sunny, comfortable room; next bath; kitchen privileges; convenient transits; near church; $4.50. 610 W. 113th St. GUTMAN.

N. Y. C., 58th St. (Sutton Place)—Bright, comfortable large single in private apartment; ladies; references. Telephone Plaza 8-2286.

N. Y. C., 11 West 84th St. (Apt. 2)—Cheerful front room. Park view; double or single; also attractive singles; reasonable.

SHIRTMAKERS

NUGENT & GERSON
SHIRTMAKERS
Also hand-tailored Neckwear
545 Boylston Street Boston Copley Square

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER-Gardener available; American, capable, honest, trustworthy. Box 34, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO instructions, featuring Leschitizky and Matthay methods. Mrs. Wm. H. Cook, 1017 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Aspinwall 4413.

VIRGINIA FOREMAN
Teacher of Piano, highly recommended by ARTUR SCHNABEL. Beginners or Advanced Pupils.
26 East 63rd St., N. Y. C. Tel. RE 7-0700.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1584
WARD & COMPANY
Real Estate Property Management
251 Harvard St., Brookline Beacon 4203

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT housekeeper, gardener, chauffeur (owns car) would like position where companion for daughter (12) is available; good home more important than wages. Medfield 429. Box G-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED governess seeks position; child (3 yrs. up); kindergarten, languages, piano; also companion to adult; private or school. Write Box Z-1, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY, unencumbered, cultured, fine appearance; excellent references offers services as companion-housekeeper; motherless home preferred; will travel. Write details, Box G-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

LADY COMPANION, hairdressing experience; will go anywhere. MRS. HALE, 180 High St., Portland, Maine.

REFINED American wishes charge business, or professional, man's motherless household, appreciating intelligent home maker; economical manager; excellent cook. Box X-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

RELIABLE woman wishes position as companion; light cooking, no housework. Write Box E-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY available, legal and manufacturing experience, 13 years one firm; go anywhere. E. K., Room 525, 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 monthly.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1003

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEAZE of Brookline buys bric-a-brac, vases, old china, etc. Call Long. 9304 1333-A Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of Coke and Coal
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

MISS BLACK, *Flowers*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

MOBILE

Delilah Hat Shop
304 ST. FRANCIS ST.
Millinery—Novelties
Art Flowers—China
Martha Washington Candies

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

FRANK STOLL
Men's Furnisher and Hatter
KUPPENHEIMER and GRIFFON Good Clothes
113 Dauphin St. Mobile, Ala.

DE VAN MOTOR CO.
Ford—Mercury—Lincoln
St. Joseph and St. Anthony Sts.
Phone Dex. 914

Eat
at MORRISON'S
Good food at reasonable prices and excellent service

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX. 1377

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

Treat your pets to the best
French's Bird Seed
AND
GREER'S GOT IT
Remember prices are lowest at Greer's

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued.)

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Results Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

Lane-Mathews
in Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE REAM
Retail Stores In
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Dresses, Hats, Coats
Shoes, Hose
Milady's every need

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in Service
at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE PHONE 4-2641

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce De Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Phone 4-2820
Anna L. Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of linens, curtains, drapery materials, fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse.
A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

Barlitt's Market
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

FORT MYERS

The Lee County Bank
"The Bank of Friendly Service"
Fort Myers, Florida
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

JACKSONVILLE

Antiques
The Most Beautiful Collection of Antiques in the South
DICKSON'S MANSION
1061 RIVERSIDE AVENUE

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

WILLIAMS AUTO SERVICE
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Recharging — Rentals
Complete Auto Service
Main and 23rd Sts. Tel. 5-0999

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ, Inc.
GOWNS
Lobby Windsor Hotel Tel. 5-3606

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32405 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-1696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
NATIONAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
Established 1928
"Only the finest work—Only the best materials"
Tel. 2-7925 983 S. W. Sixth St.

We Feature
WELLA PERMANENTS
at
White Swan Beauty Salon
6814 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-3522
EUNICE HOLMES, Prop.
Formerly with Sears

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 22 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2480
MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades

The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

RUG & JUG SHOP, Inc.
Hand Made Pottery, Metal Crafters, Hooked Rugs, Novel Gifts
1733 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Mail Orders Filled

Diamonds and Watches
Fine Repairing of Watches and Jewelry
Bead Stringing Engraving

CUMING'S
108 N. E. First Tel. 3-4021
Over 30 Years' Experience

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Eleanor's
HOUSE OF FASHION
MIAMI—HUNTINGTON BUILDING
2nd Ave. at S. E. 1st St. Phone 2-1569
MIAMI BEACH—ROMAN POOLS BLDG.
Collins Ave. at 23rd St. Phone 5-4905

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 3-7611

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

MIAMI BEACH

DINE IN
OUR BEAUTIFUL PATIO or ENCLOSED DINING ROOM
Luncheon or Dinner
LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-9933
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ALYCE MAYNE
629 LINCOLN ROAD
Costume Jewelry, Handbags
Perfumes, Hosiery
AUTHORIZED AGENT
Lederer DE PARIS INC.
Fifth Ave. New York

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Opposite Monument Tel. 6-9112

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

WORLD OF GOOD FOOD
SOUTHERN CAFETERIAS
Moderate Prices
MIAMI BEACH MIAMI
ROBERTS BEACH HOTEL
» » **DINING ROOM**
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
3400 Collins Ave. Phone: 5-5821
Manager: Mrs. O. M. Sanborn of the "Blue Gentian" Restaurant
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

ORLANDO

ORLANDO
Steam Laundry
Central Florida's Only Certified Dry Cleaners
PHONE 3176
WINTER PARK 100

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

CONSULT US on your next
• Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9307

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

Town and Country Shop
SMART CLOTHES
for Women
Angebilt Hotel Bldg.
Mrs. Nell Hartley, Mgr.
Orlando, Fla.

Hypatia Foundation Garments
Manufactured in Orlando
ROZETTA BRAITHWAITE
Designer
in charge of fittings
3 Washington St., Arcade Tel.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

PEERLESS
CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES
for Men
338 Main Street

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
For Your Sunday Dinner
Eatmor Cranberries
and many other Monitor advertised products
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Larkwood Hosiery
Visit the Thrift Shop
AT FIVE POINTS

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men Who Care
Where Quality Reigns
MAIN ST. AT FIVE POINTS

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies
Vitality Shoes — Paradise Shoes

WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 358 Main Street

PALM RESTAURANT
for gracious dining
Main Street at Five Points
Coffee Shop Entrance Pineapple Ave.

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
J. H. Benes
610 First Federal Building
Phone 7183

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street, North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida — *346 Central Avenue*

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
330 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"41 Years in St. Petersburg"

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

ERMATINGER'S
Men's
Knox Stetson Trimble
and Borsalino Hats
17 Third Street North
• • •
Ladies'
Knox Weyman Stetson
and Gage Hats
Fine Feather and Admiration Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
24 THIRD STREET NORTH

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

ORANGE *and* GRAPEFRUIT
Gift Boxes Shipped Everywhere
M. D. Wever & Son
(Growers Since 1883)
"The Year Around Packing House"
42 SIXTH STREET SOUTH
Phone 91-151 We Deliver

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
HOWARD'S Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TINMAN'S FLOWERS
"Flowers for all Occasions"
316 Madison St. Phone 2059

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Oranges, Grapefruit
Tangerines
Half Bushel, 30 lbs.—$1.00
Other sizes proportionate price.
PALMER'S CITRUS GROVES
LUTZ, FLORIDA

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE
MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
801-805 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

WEST PALM BEACH

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

BEGOR'S
Fancy Groceries—Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
Phone 6013 42nd and Broadway
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving the Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
205 S. Olive Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler-Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
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"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . are most popular
KERMANS
527 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruit in Gift Boxes
Featuring Temple and King Oranges, very finest quality. Every box Certified by Florida State Fruit Inspectors.
2702 South Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

HULL'S FRUIT CO.
1194 NORTH POINSETTIA
Shippers of Tree Ripened Indian River Fruits
Tropical Marmalades and Jellies made daily at our plant.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Georgia

ATLANTA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

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"The Store All Women Know"
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Millinery—Accessories
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National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued.)

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

WILLIAMS
JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

For your new Spring selection we are showing Coats and Suits in Pastels, Tweeds, Black and Navy. Prices begin at $10.98.
GOLDMANS
572 Cherry Street

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FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 3161
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Art Craft Hosiery
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LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

No. Carolina

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ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

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Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility.
SANITONE CLEANER
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

A Department Store for All Your Home and Family Needs as in Durham
Ellis Stone & Co

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
Norrmalmstorg

MIMOSA
Florists
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

Switzerland

BASEL

Elegante Damenhüte
bei J. SCHWARZ
Spalenberg 23. Utengasse 8.
(Hats)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

SWITZERLAND

BASEL (Continued)

Alle Apparate für die gute
WASCHKÜCHE
Gaskochherd "BONO" mod.
Form. alles bestes
Schweizerfabrikat.
HANS STUTZ, Güterstr. 127.
Tel. 2.30.02.
STOVES

WOLLENHOF
Freiestrasse 11 Joe Tscher
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Schöne Zimmer mit fliess. Wasser mit oder ohne Pension.
Aeschenvorstadt 75 Tel. 4.33.51
Accommodation offered

F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Unterer Heuberg 12
MALERGESCHÄFT
Ausführung sämmtlicher Malerarbeiten
PAINTER TEL. 2.59.82

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35
Ready Mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9. Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

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Couture Diplomee
Pfluggasse 5. Tel. 4.04.76.
First-Class Dressmaking

JAERMANN—FURNITURE
Simple and exclusive style
Best Workmanship
NAUENSTRASSE 37 (S. B. B.)
Tel. 4.87.79 Einrahmung
(Framing)

CHAPELLERIE
(Hatters)
FALKNER et CIE
Founded 1825 Gerbergasse 63.

PAPETERIE
SCHWESTERN ECKENSTEIN
Güterstrasse 244
(STATIONERY)

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Buchhaltungs und Inkassobureau
Steuerberatungen, Revisionen
Sevogelstrasse 123. Tel. 3.50.02.

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

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Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24 968

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for
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Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

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Wwe. Christener's Erben
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All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
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Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

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GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

Bureaueinrichtungen
Erga Stahlmöbel
FRANZ KUHN, Biel
37 Nidaugasse Tel. 42.55
(Office Furniture)

Molkerei A. Hauri
Milchprodukte Dairy
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

LAUSANNE

FREDERIC BUCHER
ARCHITECTE
Etudes de Projets de Villas
Immeubles Transformations
Expertises. Tel. 2.54.61
(ARCHITECT)
Avenue de Montchoisi

A la Belette
WEISSNER & CO.
9 Place St. François Phone 2.27.84
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

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E. GRÜNENFELDER
BEIM BRODERBRUNNEN
Corsets
Lingerie Fine.

WINTERTHUR

SCHUH-HAUSER
Feine Schuhe
Shoes
OBERGASSE 32

Für Ausführung von Malerarbeiten
empfiehlt sich höfl.
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Buchsweg 17. Tel. 2.18.38
Painter

KRONAUER
Bauspenglerei, Sanitäre Anlagen
Gasherde, Oefen.
Graben 23. Tel. 2.60.55
(Sanitary Installations)

Möbel und Bettwaren
GRESCH-KRAUS
Dampf Bettfedern Reinigung
Umarbeiten von Matratzen
Metzgasse 8. Tel. 2.18.21
(Furniture)

G. FREI-LÜSCHER
Herren und Damensalon
Märktgasse 51 — Tel. 2.16.08
(HAIRDRESSER)

Heer UHREN BIJOUTERIE BESTECKE
GRABEN ECKE OBERTOR
Jeweller

Velos
Reparaturen
E. GEISSBÜHLER
Metzgasse 6 Tel. 2.68.76
(Bicycle Repairs)

ZURICH

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ZURICH 6
(Painter and Decorator) Im Eisernen Zeit 12

Blumen-Krämer
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und Hauptbahnhof
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Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(Florists)

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Für jede Gelegenheit liefert
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Tel. 3.6945
Hairdresser

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(MILLINER)

ANNA AMSLER
CORSETS
Weinplatz 10
Zurich 1.

SAMEN ZEIER
SEEDS
Oerlikon und Zürich
Stadelhoferstrasse 41.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

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Seefeldstrasse 14
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Large Assortment of Travelling Articles and Ladies' Handbags

L. Kalli
Seefeldstrasse 15 Tel. 4.64.15
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
(Household Goods)

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OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

EMIL BAUR
Vertreter der Splendor A. G. Chem. techn. Produkte
Habsburgstrasse 25 Zurich
Universal Polishing Cream

Union S. Africa

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Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
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ALL CLASSES OF
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TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

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Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard.
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The Man's Store for Men's Wear
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Moderately Priced
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We stock Heinz Food Products, Rumford's Baking Powder
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(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
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Residence 22933

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Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Permanent Waving from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
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330 WEST STREET.

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For Satisfaction and Value in
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368 West St., Durban

PEACH & HATTON Ltd.
For Furniture
DURBAN & MARITZBURG

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DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

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In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74 Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
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We have our own Bakery

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Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
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37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

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Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

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High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Cafe
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

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"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
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BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

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Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
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LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHER'S
73, ELOFF STREET JOHANNESBURG

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Jersey Dairy Branch
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
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High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
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"Value With Cheerful Service"
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See Us First Before Disposing of Your Car
We Pay Highest Prices
SPOT CASH
121A, Commercial Rd. Phone 3521

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TELEPHONE 1213
KULZ,
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms. 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
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R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

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Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

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LITTLE DUTCH INN
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Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
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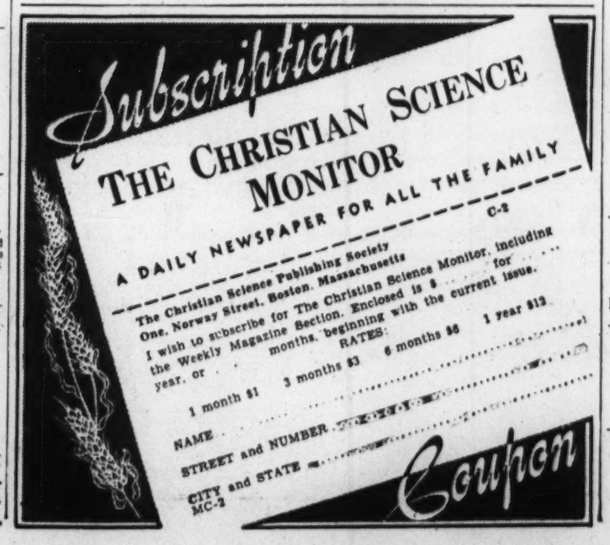
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CITY and STATE
MC-2
C-2
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NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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Castings M. W. 1278

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Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
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Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
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Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
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Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

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Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
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DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
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BRISBANE

pike
BROTHERS LIMITED, Queen Street Brisbane
Men's Wear Specialists

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street East, South Brisbane Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. 12847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

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LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and Style Guaranteed
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

GOLDEN CRUST BAKERY
South Australia's Largest and Most Modern Bakery
Gover St., No. Adelaide

THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 Cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

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High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE
(Continued.)

BIRKS
★ DRAPERS ★ FURNISHERS
★ FASHIONS ★ FABRICS
★ PICCADILLY RESTAURANT
★ AND BEAUTY SALON

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

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GUNN & TAYLOR
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Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST., MELBOURNE

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
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Daily Features Page

Monitor Movie Guide

Back Street (Universal)—Story, running through many years, about a banker who makes a mistress of the woman whom because of a missed appointment he did not marry. The expert acting of Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer and the work of the supporting players give the production what sincerity it possesses. Some of William Daniels' photography is excellent.—Adults.

* * *

Cheers for Miss Bishop (United Artists)—Story of a schoolteacher, dwelling briefly on the potentialities of education in a free land and relating at greater length the various problems of the heroine and her disappointments in love. Well made and for the most part persuasive. Martha Scott, William Gargan, Edmund Gwenn, Sidney Blackmer, Donald Douglas, Sterling Holloway, Mary Anderson, Dorothy Peterson.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Come Live With Me (MGM) — Romantic comedy with a plot depending on a marriage of convenience, in which an Austrian refugee becomes the wife of a penniless author as a means of avoiding deportation. Eventually he persuades her that she loves him and not the publisher whom she had hoped to marry. Hedy Lamarr, James Stewart, Verree Teasdale, Ian Hunter, Donald Meek, Adeline DeWalt Reynolds. —Adults and mature young people.

* * *

The Lady Eve (Paramount) — Sophisticated farce comedy, with expert cinema touches provided by Preston Sturges. The story is about a zoologist and the professional woman gambler with whom he falls in love. Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda, Charles Coburn, Eugene Pallette, William Demarest, Eric Blore.—Adults.

* * *

Let's Make Music (RKO)—Heartwarming story of a schoolteacher faced by the task of imbuing a classroom of swing-struck youngsters with an appreciation of Chopin. She has a brief success herself as a composer and then returns to her pupils. Even an unnecessary champagne scene does not prevent the entertainment from being one of charm and cheer. Elisabeth Risdon, Jean Rogers, Bob Crosby, Joseph Buloff.—Adults and young people.

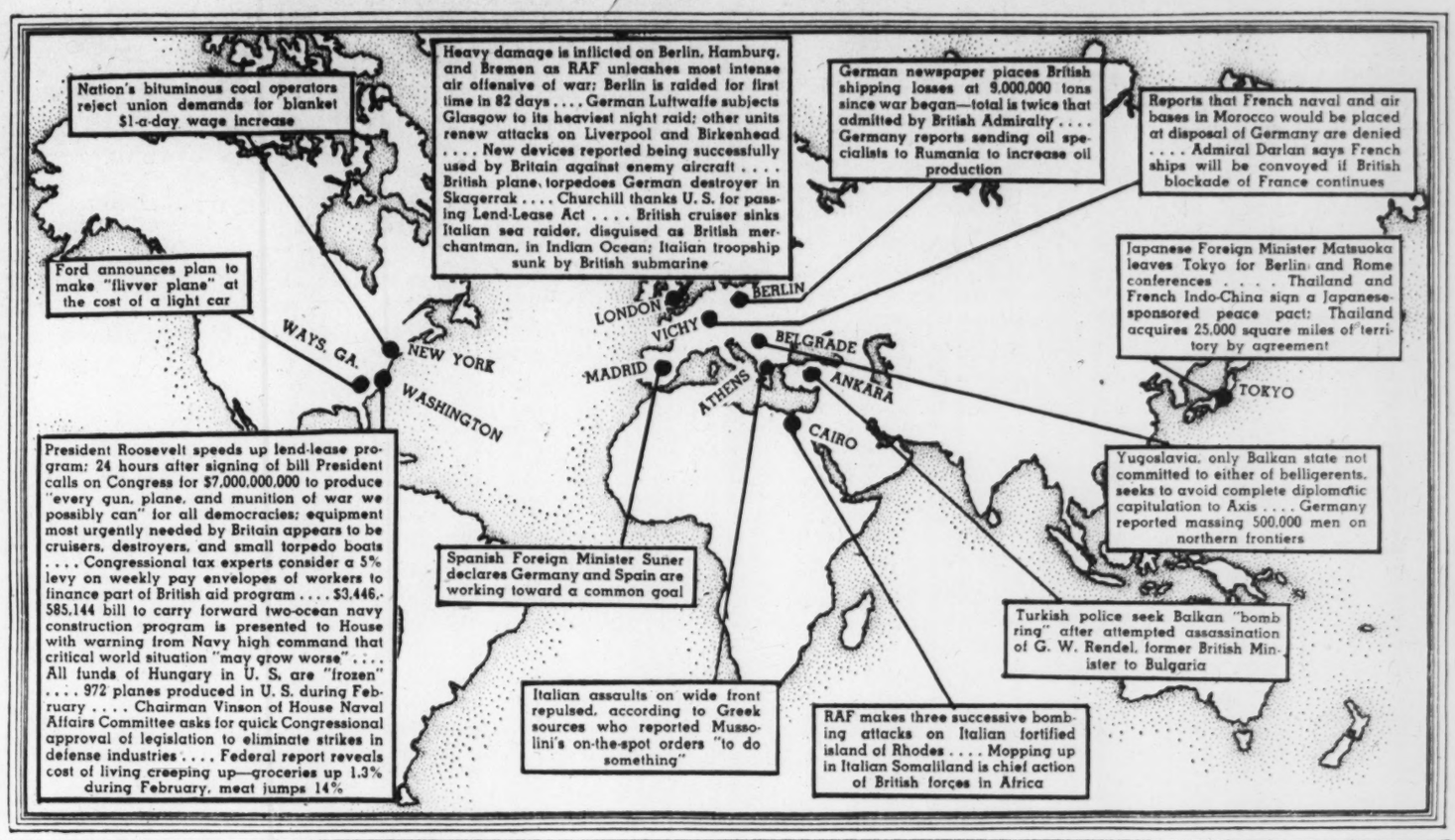
* * *

Meet John Doe (Warner)—Frank Capra tackling with honesty, sincerity, and compassion the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when the John Does start loving their neighbors." The story is about a former baseball pitcher, who is built up by an unscrupulous publisher ostensibly to represent the little man from nowhere but actually to further the publisher's political ambitions. Admirably directed and acted, the film is perhaps Capra's best. Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, Walter Brennan, Edward Arnold, James Gleason, Gene Lockhart.— Adults and young people.

* * *

That Night in Rio (20th-Fox)—Carmen Miranda bedecks this musical production with South American spangles, but the rest of the film is stale and tasteless. The story is a comedy about an American singer who masquerades as a South American financier, a disguise which is used for considerable innuendo. A physical indisposition is made a subject for laughter. Alice Faye, Don Ameche, S. Z. Sakall, J. Carroll Naish, Curt Bois.—Adults.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Nation's bituminous coal operators reject union demands for blanket $1-a-day wage increase
Heavy damage is inflicted on Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen as RAF unleashes most intense air offensive of war; Berlin is raided for first time in 82 days . . . . German Luftwaffe subjects Glasgow to its heaviest night raid; other units renew attacks on Liverpool and Birkenhead . . . . New devices reported being successfully used by Britain against enemy aircraft . . . . British plane, torpedoes German destroyer in Skagerrak . . . . Churchill thanks U. S. for passing Lend-Lease Act . . . . British cruiser sinks Italian sea raider, disguised as British merchantman, in Indian Ocean; Italian troopship sunk by British submarine
German newspaper places British shipping losses at 9,000,000 tons since war began—total is twice that admitted by British Admiralty . . . . Germany reports sending oil specialists to Rumania to increase oil production
Reports that French naval and air bases in Morocco would be placed at disposal of Germany are denied . . . . Admiral Darlan says French ships will be convoyed if British blockade of France continues
Ford announces plan to make "flivver plane" at the cost of a light car
Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka leaves Tokyo for Berlin and Rome conferences . . . . Thailand and French Indo-China sign a Japanese-sponsored peace pact; Thailand acquires 25,000 square miles of territory by agreement
President Roosevelt speeds up lend-lease program; 24 hours after signing of bill President calls on Congress for $7,000,000,000 to produce "every gun, plane, and munition of war we possibly can" for all democracies; equipment most urgently needed by Britain appears to be cruisers, destroyers, and small torpedo boats . . . . Congressional tax experts consider a 5% levy on weekly pay envelopes of workers to finance part of British aid program . . . . $3,446,585,144 bill to carry forward two-ocean navy construction program is presented to House with warning from Navy high command that critical world situation "may grow worse" . . . . All funds of Hungary in U. S. are "frozen" . . . . 972 planes produced in U. S. during February . . . . Chairman Vinson of House Naval Affairs Committee asks for quick Congressional approval of legislation to eliminate strikes in defense industries . . . . Federal report reveals cost of living creeping up—groceries up 1.3% during February, meat jumps 14%
Spanish Foreign Minister Suner declares Germany and Spain are working toward a common goal
Yugoslavia, only Balkan state not committed to either of belligerents, seeks to avoid complete diplomatic capitulation to Axis . . . . Germany reported massing 500,000 men on northern frontiers
Turkish police seek Balkan "bomb ring" after attempted assassination of G. W. Rendel, former British Minister to Bulgaria
Italian assaults on wide front repulsed, according to Greek sources who reported Mussolini's on-the-spot orders "to do something"
RAF makes three successive bombing attacks on Italian fortified island of Rhodes . . . . Mopping up in Italian Somaliland is chief action of British forces in Africa
LONDON
BERLIN
VICHY
BELGRADE
MADRID
ATHENS
ANKARA
CAIRO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
WAYS. GA.
TOKYO

Daily Quotation

WE are not here to make a living; we are here to make a life.—W. E. RUSSELL.

Brevities

Kansas City Star: Millions are paying income taxes for the first time, and thus a much larger half is finding out how the other half has been living for a long time.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: With the unemployment situation improving, won't a steam shovel look funny with no one watching it work?

Boston Globe: Income tax payers are advised not to fill out their forms until they understand directions. This gives us a reprieve of about fifteen years.

In Lighter Vein

The Private Had the Bait

"There goes the general with that buck private again."
"Do you suppose the lad's a millionaire's son?"
"No. Guess again."
"Maybe he's a famous band leader?"
"No. He's that boy from Wisconsin whose mother sends him a chocolate cake every Thursday."

The Natural Question

"Portaw, portaw, come heah at once," cried an Englishwoman from a carriage window to a Scots porter, in that aggravated accent that somehow always seems to put a Scotsman's back up.
"What d'ye want?" asked the porter.
"Portaw, I've lost my luggage."
"Then," he said, turning round and strolling away, "for what wa'd ye be wanting a porter?"—Tit-Bits

Perfect Match

Once there was a woman who wanted her apartment done over while she was out of town. This woman, it seems, was very particular, and insisted everything in her home be the exact shade she specified. So, to help the painters, she left a tray as a sample of the special shade she wanted the ceiling painted.
After trying vainly for days to mix the exact shade she specified, the painters finally hit upon the solution—they painted the tray, then the ceiling. When the woman returned, she was delighted with the perfect match the painters had obtained.—The Lightning Flash.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"What kind of military secrets would you divulge if you were allowed to divulge them?"

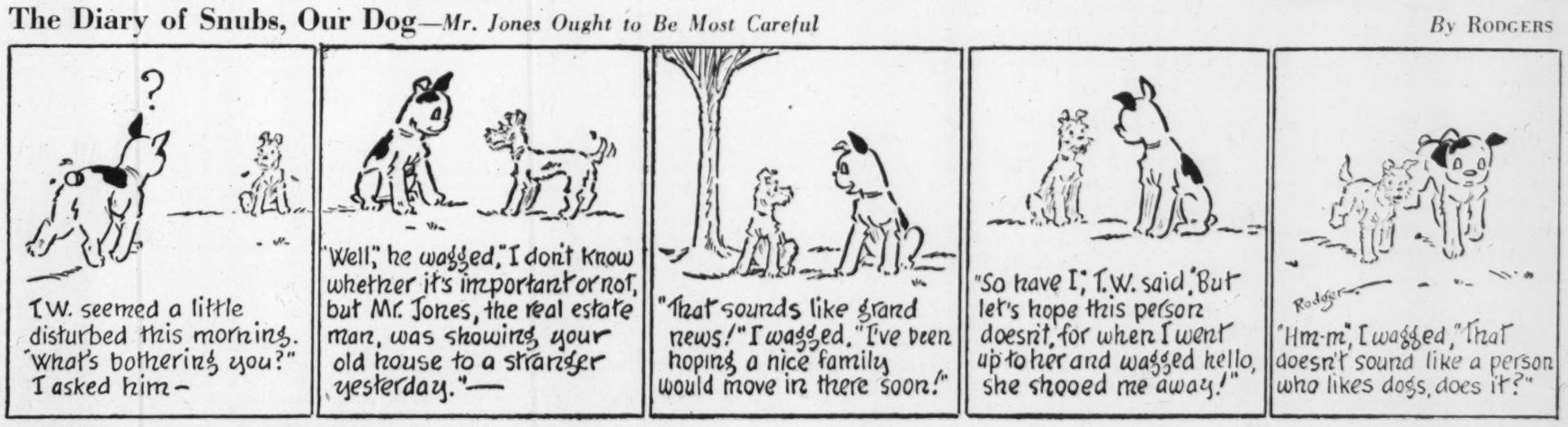
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ready to Leave*

By LE PELLEY

THERE'S OUR BOAT AT THE END OF THE WHARF!
WOW!
THAT LOOKS LIKE FUN!
IT'S SMALL— BUT SEAWORTHY
4 SLEEP IN THE MAIN CABIN AND 2 UP FORWARD
BOD — WHERE IS THIS LOST ISLAND?
IF IT'S LOST, NOBODY KNOWS WHERE IT IS
WELL, SOMEBODY MUST KNOW WHERE IT IS OR WE WOULDN'T BE GOING THERE!
NOT NECESSARILY — LOOK AT COLUMBUS!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Mr. Jones Ought to Be Most Careful*

By RODGERS


T.W. seemed a little disturbed this morning. "What's bothering you?" I asked him—
"Well," he wagged, "I don't know whether it's important or not, but Mr. Jones, the real estate man, was showing your old house to a stranger yesterday."—
"That sounds like grand news!" I wagged. "I've been hoping a nice family would move in there soon!"
"So have I," T.W. said. "But let's hope this person doesn't, for when I went up to her and wagged hello, she shooed me away!"
"Hm-m," I wagged, "that doesn't sound like a person who likes dogs, does it?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Take Your Choice*

By THE HAGERS

"I'M GLAD WE'RE HEADING HOME AT LAST, FOR MY SUPPLIES ARE DWINDLING FAST.
"NO MORE," THE COOK SAID, "CAN I BAKE MY ICE-BOX COOKIES OR A CAKE.
AND SOUP IS DEFINITELY OUT, AND SO ARE PEAS AND SAUERKRAUT."
"WHAT WILL YOU SERVE, COOK?" I REPLIED. "BEANS, MATE," SAID HE, "STRING, WAX, OR DRIED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Wages and the Cost of Living

Just what is on the minds of working men in America these days that so many of them go out on strike in the face of urgent need for efficiency in defense? Is it simply meanness, laziness, and greed? Or is something else more basic and more justifiable bothering the laboring man?

Doubtless there are influences not altogether rosy at work in some instances: Communist sentiment which would foment strife for political ends, high-handed or entrenched union leadership, envy of reported high earnings by companies—earnings which may be very moderate, however, after taxes are accounted for.

Nearly all the current industrial disputes seem to include demands for increased wages, even where other questions also are involved, although on the surface it would seem that very little reason exists at the moment for higher hourly rates of payment. Labor has made great gains in recognition and in compensation since the depression years. Fuller hours of employment and time-and-a-half for overtime have swelled the weekly pay envelopes of hundreds of thousands of bread winners. Living costs have remained very nearly stable, so that the money earnings represent a high rate of real income in terms of purchasing power.

Nevertheless, there is the hitch. Labor does not feel that it can tell how long living costs will remain reasonable. It remembers apprehensively that rents, food prices, and other costs have nearly always skyrocketed in other wars despite the best-intentioned efforts to hold them down. It notes, although living costs on the whole have risen less than 2 per cent in the last year, and although food supplies are said to be plentiful, that the recent trend has been one of gradual increase, with rather sharp rises in rents in some localities and in the prices of some kinds of meats.

The contracts which unions and employers now are writing or renewing will run for a year or longer. Unions commendably have been schooled in the precept that contracts are to be kept, even if they hurt. A business man is not blamed for wishing to be sure of his costs before he signs a commitment. The worker's family budget includes a large proportion of necessities which it is difficult to curtail.

Unions think to protect themselves and their members against the future by asking for higher wage rates before it can be known definitely whether these will be needed to meet costs of living. Unfortunately this process tends to bring about the very increase in living costs for industrial labor and everybody else, which it is universally desired to avoid.

Is there a solution to the problem which would avoid this contradictory fillip to inflation? Yes, we believe there is.

Through the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington and the National Industrial Conference Board in New York, indexes now are available which measure and reflect with promptness any changes up or down in the costs of living in a large number of principal cities throughout the Nation. It should be possible, and in some cases has proved possible, to include in working contracts a clause providing for automatic wage adjustments or for submission of the question to arbitration in event of a change beyond a specified percentage in one or the other of these indexes, either nationally or for the region affected.

This plan seems worthy of careful consideration by everyone concerned with the drawing up of employment contracts in which wage rates and living costs are controversial factors.

Time to Bring Back Bonnie

Offhand we don't know whether "Bring Back My Bonnie to Me" is an "Ascap" tune or what the radiocasters gratefully describe as "public domain" music. But it will do to represent a broad catalogue of melody which has been kept off the air now for more than two months—namely, that of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers.

Many persons reading of the proceedings Thursday in United States District Court in Wisconsin, where "Ascap" officials were fined a total of $32,250 and an anti-trust consent decree was entered along lines previously agreed with the Department of Justice, must have assumed that the feud between the composers' spokesmen and the radio broadcasting industry had been settled.

But that is not yet the case, as one trained seal learned the other day to its disappointment. The seal was about to render for the microphone its only musical accomplishment, "Where the River Shannon Flows," when it was discovered that this copyright belongs to "Ascap." Some may feel that a series of staccato toots hardly expresses the movement of the Shannon anyway, but there are other bonny tunes which should not be lost to the musical education of a radio-listening generation. Hence, it is to be hoped that conferences which the National Association of Broadcasters has announced will be resumed with the composers' society will result in an early agreement.

Styles at Stiles

One of the day's questions of ethics, or at least of etiquette, is raised by the two-way working of subway turnstiles. A customer enters a subway station, coin in hand. At the same moment another customer comes up to the same turnstile from the inside of the station bent upon getting out. Who gives way? Who stands at one side and permits the other to pass? Does the gentleman lift his hat, stand aside, even giving the stile a helping twist when a lady essays to pass through? Does the person coming out stand aside, realizing that the one entering with fare ready might just make the train? Another point in the question is the precipitous line of rushing subway riders forming on both sides, coming out and going in.

A search of old records, old literature and old proverbs yields no light on the matter. Shakespeare in "The Winter's Tale" writes:

> Jog on, jog on the footpath way,
> And merrily hent the stile-a.
> A merry heart goes all the day,
> Your sad tires in a mile-a.

And when Miguel de Cervantes in Don Quixote writes: "You're leaping over the hedge before you come to the stile," it does not quite fit either. And Horace's advice in "Satires": "Often turn the stile [correct with care] if you expect to write anything worthy of being read twice," refers, of course, to a stylus and has no bearing, either.

Alas! People confronted with this sudden problem have been known to be nonplussed and tempted never to give way. But it is our private conviction that subway stiles furnish an undocumented occasion for a large amount of courtesy not referred to on this score in the etiquette books, and even for a gratuitous smile.

Occupied But Not Conquered

One learns by way of Stockholm that whatever the weather, King Christian of Denmark rides daily on horseback through the streets of Copenhagen and that Danes crowd the sidewalks to see him go by. Such was his custom, weather permitting, before the occupation; the difference now is that weather makes no change in the daily ride or prevents his subjects from gathering along the way. The King's ride has become a symbol of Danish freedom.

As for the invaders: "Not a single German of the occupation," writes a correspondent, "has succeeded in being admitted to a private home. The art of not seeing German soldiers, of seeming to look through them, has reached the rank of masterpiece." German soldiers who had been stationed in Poland and Norway told him that the risk of assassination was easier to live with than the universal frozen politeness of the Danes.

Naziism, as the salesman of a "new order" in Europe, has nowhere successfully advertised its commodity to the ordered. In country after country it has aroused a sales resistance which is unaggressive only because it is unarmed; and even so manages to express itself by minor acts of violence or, as in Denmark, by universal expression of polite contempt. In Denmark the Nazi uniform seems to have become a sort of modern Tarnhelm which makes the wearer socially invisible.

The Lady Next Door says she doesn't particularly care for the hurdy-gurdy man's music, but she much prefers it to the snow that has persisted since his premature visit last week.

Speaking of surpluses, the increasing demand for the services of Nazi troops in various parts of Continental Europe may prevent any great export to the British Isles.

Remember those funny little bonnets Grandmother used to wear? You don't have to remember; granddaughters are wearing them now.

Our Readers Say—

"World Pattern for Postwar Unity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit the writer to reply to the letter of "W. S. S." in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor. He speaks of a "World Pattern for Postwar Unity."

Didn't America send its young men over there to help win the war—and didn't our President go to help establish a League of Nations? And didn't we refuse then to accept our part of the responsibility in operating it? The shame is on those who voted us out of the League of Nations and World Court and thus paved the way for this war.

We in the United States of America must realize that we have grown out of the "knee-pants" stage of nationhood, that we occupy a large part of the world's acreage, and therefore that we must assume our part in seeing that the peace is kept in the world. We cannot expect to sell to the world while leaving the running of things to England or some other nation.

More and more, citizens should begin to look at the world as a whole and not as separate nations. The same opportunities should be free to all men everywhere, with free circulation of peoples, trade, and credit between all parts of the world. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has had a very clear vision of this and has done much to help equalize the trade of the world.

Chicago — GEORGE E. BOYNTON.

"Sweden's Firm Stand"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some have criticized Sweden's firm stand in this present war. Don't take their word for granted!

Why should Sweden fight for Democracy, Socialism, Communism or Fascism-Naziism? She has something much better to defend. Hers is a limited monarchy and she wants to keep that form of government. It has served her well for nearly a thousand years; it has given her people freedom and equality in their own way. Let other nations do the same in their own particular ways and there would be no grudge. The Swedes are not too intelligent or proud to fight, if necessary, but they are too educated and well-informed to allow themselves to be dragged into this mess by selfish, corrupt politicians. Sweden is still trading with every country in the world, directly or indirectly.

The Swedes know how to take care of themselves and behave honorably in their own way towards all men. As it is, the war lords and their miserable tools may yet in their jealous wrath try to turn Sweden into a modern battlefield of Armageddon. But they would, to their sorrow, run up against a united people possessed with the old Viking spirit, courage and strength. A. L. N.

Pittsburgh

Posters for Youths' Employment

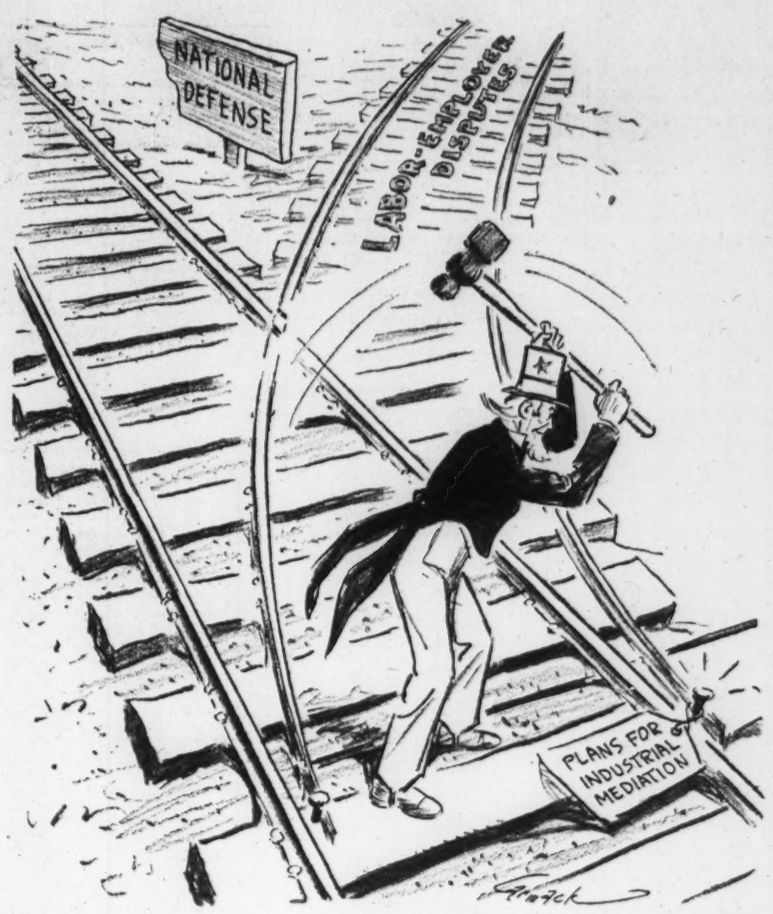
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to express my sincere appreciation for the splendid public spirit of John Donnelly & Sons, Boston, in donating billboard space in many locations in this territory for the display of posters announcing the Youths' Free Employment Bureau of the Boston Police Department, and similar space for announcements of the police emergency telephone number, Devonshire 1212.

It is also my wish to express my appreciation to the public for its ready response to our campaign for obtaining some form of gainful employment for the youth of the city. The results up to the present time have been very gratifying. JOSEPH F. TIMILTY,
Boston — Police Commissioner

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Spiking the Switch



Mirror of World Opinion

Not War, But Peace Aims

To ask Britain what her war aims are is silly.

Britain has but one war aim: to defeat Hitler.

What the people of the United States should demand is a definite statement of her PEACE aims.

But, first, we should demand of the President of the United States, before our privilege of asking questions has disappeared entirely: What are OUR peace aims? . . .

The last time we went to war "to make the world safe for democracy," when we gave up the flower of our young manhood, spent billions of dollars and wrecked our whole economic structure, we had Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points. They were thrown into the ashcan at Versailles. . . .

Let Britain pledge her word to be as hostile to all totalitarianism and aggression as she is to that of Germany. . . .

Let Britain pledge her word that she wants nothing out of this war except peace on earth, the ideal for which the United States once sacrificed so much and which turned into bitter fruit at Versailles. . . .

Without such guarantees there is no common ground on which to stand, once Hitler is defeated. . . . Again there will be mockery of Versailles, again a prostrate Germany which, by the virility of a mighty people—80,000,000 strong—will rise up again, led by another and still madder Hitler into another blood bath.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The French Balance Sheet

Speaking for the Vichy Government a few days ago, Admiral Darlan noted with satisfaction that Germany had released some requisitioned wheat for France and said that "the Germans in this instance have been more generous and humanitarian than the British."

Spurred on by this tribute to their generosity and humanitarianism, the Germans have now made public a record of other good deeds in recent months. Counting Admiral Darlan's wheat, France has now had from Germany:

- 220,000 tons of wheat
- 25,000 tons of steel and iron
- 30,000 tons of fuel oil
- 25,000 tons of cellulose
- 500,000 tons of newsprint
- 150,000 tons of coal
- 100,000 tons of potatoes

And what has France paid Germany?

- 80,000 dead French soldiers
- 100,000 wounded men
- 2,000,000 prisoners of war
- The entire equipment of the French Army
- All the food that Germany has wished to take
- 100,000,000,000 francs for occupation costs
- The pride and freedom of the French people

It still seems as if Hitler owes France a little wheat and a few more bushels of potatoes.—*New York Times.*

The Legion Draft Plan

The American Legion has begun a drive to have Congress make the draft law permanent, but with compulsory military training limited to men 18 to 21 years old, thus instituting in this country a permanent system by age classes such as has been standard practice in many European nations for years.

We do not know what the world will be like after this war is over. It is conceivable the world will be so organized that the threat of war will be removed for a generation, or possibly several generations. When that job of preparation to meet present danger is completed, it will be time enough to prepare to meet the defense problems of the future.—*Salt Lake Telegram*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Press Exemplifies Freedom

By Frank L. Perrin

Intermittently, in the months preceding and immediately following the American elections of November last, the belief was expressed in some quarters that an effort might be made by the powers in Washington to seriously curtail or limit the freedom of the press. It was an open secret that a majority of the leading and most influential newspapers had opposed the candidacy and the election of a third-term President, and, likewise, the election of members of Congress avowedly in sympathy with many of that candidate's domestic and foreign policies. The record of journalistic activities was written so clearly and indelibly that even those who ran, and those who had run, could read and interpret it.

Of course, the newspapers, if they assumed a defensive attitude, could insist, logically and convincingly, that any officially inspired effort to impose restrictions forbidden by the Constitution would, except in an emergency of actual war, be by way of reprisal, and be prompted by a desire for revenge. Whatever may have been in the thought of those who might, even a few months ago, have wished to inflict some measure of punishment upon offending or seceding newspapers, it was realized, no doubt, that in the larger and more important work of unifying and enlisting public support of vital defensive measures to be proposed and enacted, co-operation by the newspapers was essential.

* * *

The wisdom of such forbearance has been proved. Moreover, it has been proved without the enforced or threatened surrender by the press of any of its cherished privileges and immunities. In the main, but not yet unanimously, the newspapers of the United States have united in the patriotic crusade in defense of democracy and democratic ideals wherever these survive. Mr. Wendell Willkie, himself the spokesman and candidate to whose support many of the former New Deal and Democratic newspapers rallied before November, by honest persuasion, not coercion, joins with the press which supported him in his campaign to fight the good fight without mental reservation or secret evasion.

As one surveys the record of the political battle of 1940 and its immediate sequences, it is gratifying and encouraging to discover, as the fact is, that the American newspaper press, taken as a whole, has deported itself wisely and well. It has surrendered nothing in its proclaimed and inherited allegiance to the cause of democracy and freedom. It has asked for no political favor or preferment. It has not promised to mend or change its ways, and has not said that it would not "do it again." It will do it again just as often and just as unapologetically as it did it last year, and often in the years past. Its responsibility, now as ever, is to the people it serves and whose confidence and respect it esteems.

* * *

Knowing these people, it is unthinkable that they would permit or carelessly countenance any punitive or restrictive action which is designed to suppress an entirely free and open discussion of vital governmental policies. It has been made apparent in recent weeks that the dissemination and discussion of news from Washington and from Europe has aided in the enactment of pending legislation regarded as vital in the present emergency. The aid offered in behalf of the people most concerned is possible only where there is complete and ungrudging freedom. We find this, unhappily, nowhere in the entire world today except in America. Yet we realize how quickly and effectively it can be destroyed.

More and more, it may be, in these days and nights of world turmoil and suffering, we stop to give some grateful thought to our blessings of freedom here in America. But we are all a little careless and a little ungrateful. The horrors of the picture overseas have not yet been visualized even in imagination. There, in the countries subjugated and enslaved, there has been lost, until sometime regained and restored, the most cherished, the most priceless thing vouchsafed to mankind, freedom.

We may, self-righteously, seek to explain the plight of those we pity and seek to aid by insisting that they did not safeguard and defend that which they possessed. Do we? That is the question we must ask and answer.

The Wide Horizon

A Pacific Federation

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY

Two outposts of the British Empire, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand, are finding that the testing time of war is doing more to foster the cause of unity of outlook than has ever been achieved by any statesman in time of peace. There has even been found a public man, Sir Cyril Norwood, ex-Mayor of Wellington, N. Z., to declare publicly that the time has come to consider federation of the two countries "as a means of bringing the war effort of both to full strength." A few years ago any man who made such a suggestion would have been the target for hostile criticism. Today the suggestion is noted with interest. That, however, should not be taken to indicate that the idea of federation has many supporters, but rather as a sign that a deal of the old aloofness has disappeared and that there is a readiness to think in terms of co-operation which falls short—perhaps a long way short—of full union.

A century ago New Zealand was to all intents and purposes part of the State of New South Wales. It was governed from New South Wales. But in 1841 the settlers demanded the right to their land being regarded as a distinct colony, and the separation was agreed to. There can be little doubt that, so far as New Zealand's interests were concerned, the break was necessary. As an undeveloped dependency New Zealand would have suffered for every one of the 1,200 miles of sea which lie between the two lands. But, thrown on their own resources, the New Zealanders have developed their country and, in doing so, have bred a race none the less virile for the fact that insistence on maintaining the link with England has been carried to such a length that today they may justly be said to be more English than the English.

* * *

The association of Australia and New Zealand has passed through many phases. Following the break in 1841 New Zealand showed a fierce joy in its new-found freedom. Towards the end of last century Australians felt rather superior to a New Zealand developing on ultra British lines; New Zealanders were eyeing cautiously and suspiciously some of the ways of a continent which was showing signs of getting rich quickly.

Then came 1914-18. The younger generation of either country found that the rough contacts of war comradeship brought to the surface sterling qualities which neither had suspected in the other. Each found that the other was thoroughly dependable. However, the close comradeship of wartime could not be expected to continue into the days of peace. The respect remained but the keen competition of peacetime commerce prevented that full relationship of interests many had expected.

Will the advent of World War II complete what World War I started? It may not be possible to realize the Federation of Australia and New Zealand, suggested by Sir Cyril Norwood, as a result of the war but it will be surprising if each month of hostilities does not see the two countries coming closer and closer.

* * *

Already steps have been taken to link many aspects of the war effort of the Commonwealth and the Dominion. The stage has not yet been reached when, as suggested by the Dominion's leading newspaper, the New Zealand Herald, an Australian and New Zealand Defense Council can direct the joint war effort of the two countries, but visits of New Zealand ministers of the Crown to Australia, and the holding of staff talks between military chiefs, are signs of a beginning in co-operation which may lead much further. It is at least beyond doubt that full public support would be forthcoming for a more formal and binding association to meet the uncertainties of today.

Meanwhile, the coming into effect of the defense agreement between Canada and the United States has been used in the South Pacific as an argument by those in favor of a closer relationship between Australia and New Zealand. Separated ideologically and politically to a far greater extent than are Australia and New Zealand, the two North American nations have yet achieved a very definite union of interests. The war may yet take the Commonwealth and the Dominion some distance on the same road. As I have suggested, it is no doubt improbable that traveling on that road will lead to federation in fact of Australia and New Zealand; but it may well carry them at least to a federation of ideas and ideals.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, MARCH 15, 1941*

Courtesy of California Spring Garden Show, Oakland

THE DESERT BLOOMS IN A CALIFORNIA SPRING GARDEN SHOW. *See Pages 8-9.*

THE R. A. F. TRIES AMERICA'S WINGS . . . . . *By R. Maillard Stead* . . . . . Page Two

The RAF Tries America's Wings

By R. Maillard Stead

Wide World

AMERICAN-MADE BOMBER UNDER GERMAN FIRE
The Two White Streaks Slanting Up Toward the Belly of This Air Bomber Are German Tracer Bullets

LONDON (Press Wireless)

HAVING TALKED with Royal Air Force experts, while visiting one of the secret assembly airdromes where United States planes arrive in large wooden packing cases, I can say right out that the American machines to hand have one major fault: there are not enough of them.

There are other faults, too, from a British viewpoint, but they are chiefly matters of detail, due to lack of coincidence between British and American ideas before the latest Royal Air Force requirements could be catered for in United States factories. These faults relate only to obsolescent types, which for the most part represent America's contribution to Britain's air strength so far. As the flow of machines off American production lines increases from the thin stream it is at present—an increase from less than 200 on an average each month for the last six months of 1940—they come along ever nearer the required British specification. The main points of criticism of the best American planes all along have not appertained to flying qualities, but to armaments and armoring. Aerodynamically, these airplanes have been accounted extremely efficient, and it was felt that those motors which failed to give in practice the performance they were supposed to give in theory would probably meet the demands by the time they were tuned up for operational purposes.

Now, of course, the American manufacturers are concerned with taking into full account British ideas about firepower and fighting machines generally. For these ideas have been vindicated, it is thought, by the success of the Royal Air Force against the Luftwaffe, despite heavy numerical odds.

Formidable batteries and machine guns and power-operated turrets were adopted by the Royal Air Force before hostilities started and, coupled with the fighting qualities of the airmen using them, go a long way toward explaining why Britain still is in the war and America still out of it.

From the old, original, well-proved Lockheed-Hudson, which gives such a splendid account of itself already with the Royal Air Force, the list of American types that have made their appearance in Britain now extends to include Tomahawks, Mohawks, Catalinas, Liberators, Buffalos, Martlets, Vanguards, Bostons, and Marylands.

How these compare with the best of the British breed is a question unresolved as yet to any degree of finality. But I think honors could be described as even in a mock combat seen here between a Curtiss Tomahawk, piloted by a wing commander with only 15 minutes' previous experience of its controls, and a night-flying Hurricane piloted by a squadron leader who had the same machine with him in France nearly a year ago and who has flown it more than 200 hours, bringing down 13 Nazi machines and winning the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Obviously this particular Hurricane is not the latest thing of its kind. But that does not make it any less of a "beautiful job" in any yardstick of measurement that would show up deficiencies in any foe, mock or real. What it appeared to show in this particular case was that when the Hurricane acted as pursuer it had the advantage of being able to turn in smaller circles, and swing quicker from one bank to the other. The Tomahawk had an advantage in climb or straight run that a dozen times permitted it to rise above the circling Hurricane and dive onto it across the radius of a turn.

Relative capabilities in steep dives and zooms could not be tested, because the rivals' spectacular maneuverings all took place so low that spectators could see them clearly—at altitudes between, say, 100 and 6,000 feet. The performance indeed was more interesting than informative. But it proved at least one thing, namely, the efficacy of the system whereby fighter planes with a range insufficient for flight across the Atlantic are dispatched in crates, transported by ship, brought to secret assembly centers, put together, given a test flight of about 20 minutes, and then sent off to where they are required for operational use.

I saw a newly arrived case pried open so the whole of one side dropped down ready for a mobile crane to lift the wings onto a trestle in the hangar, where they were then joined to the fuselage, the top surface of the wing-center section becoming the floor of the pilot's cockpit.

The types I saw being assembled in this neat and speedy fashion were Mohawks (otherwise known in the United States as Curtis P36A, with 1,100 horsepower Pratt and Whitney twin Wasp engines), and the development of that model, the Tomahawk (Curtis P40 with 1,050 horsepower Allison liquid-cooled engine).

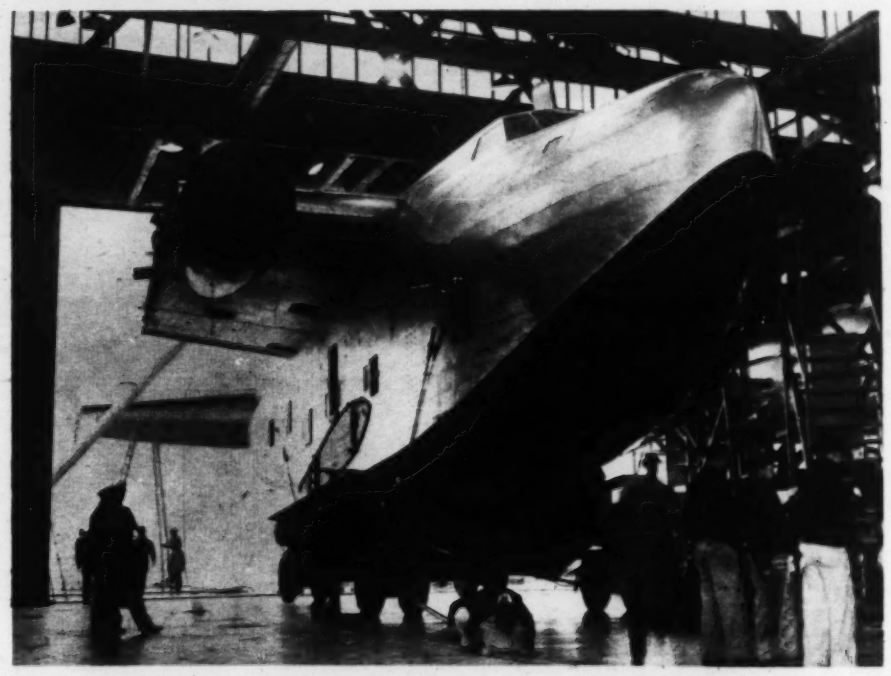
Other types arriving in Britain, either by air or in cases, were Boston Twos (Douglas DB 7A), Buffalo (Brewster 339), Martlet (Grumman G36A), Maryland (Martin 167), which has done such good work in the Mediterranean, and the flying boat Catalina One (Consolidated PBY 28-5), incorporating a novel retraceable wingtip float.

The manufacturers' figures indicate that the Tomahawk is capable of realizing about 330 miles an hour, the Mohawk about 323, the Boston 325, the Buffalo 330, the Martlet 325, against Hurricanes with an approximate 335, Spitfires with 360. But the verdict on their fighting capabilities and anticipated durability await the test of active service. In the main these are orthodox airplanes from a Royal Air Force viewpoint, although the Boston has as a special feature a wheel at the nose, while the Buffalo and Martlet have a sideways-retracting undercarriage that swings wheels upward and inward to a full gap running right through the forward section of the fuselage.

The Buffalo has another fashion, too, by having blade cuffs of light, strong material on its Curtiss airscrew, attached by links much in the same way as men's shirt cuffs are fastened. The theory behind this is that they contribute to improved cooling of the radial engine, and aid the airscrews' pulling power by extending the blade surface right down to the hub while allowing a regular flow of air past the blades onto the cylinders at all times.

The Boston Bomber is the first machine with a tricycle undercarriage to go into service with the Royal Air Force, and pilots say it is very comfortable to handle in the air, as well as easy to land, and is capable of high speed for its type.

Altogether, the Royal Air Force declares itself well pleased with the American machines it is now handling, with, however, a margin for being better pleased as more bombers fly across the Atlantic, more fighters make the journey in crates, and their detailed specification proves that British requirements are fully appreciated.



A SKY GIANT FOR BRITAIN NEARS COMPLETION
One of the Boeing Transport Clippers Being Built at Seattle for the RAF

GOOD-BY CALIFORNIA—HELLO ENGLAND

Greenland: America's Arctic Ally

By Corolyn Cox

GREENLAND UNDER ANGLO-SAXON CONTROL

Erling Porsild (Top Left), Canadian Vice-Consul to Greenland; the Harbor of Ivixtut (Top), From Which Cryolite Shipments Are Made; Office of the Canadian Consulate (Left), Nearing Completion; the Greenland Girls Work as "Longshoremen" in Order to Earn Money to Buy Dresses, Cosmetics, and Shoes at Sears Roebuck

SOON AFTER the European war began, an interesting problem arose affecting near at hand both the United States and the British Empire. Denmark was made subject to the Nazi war machine. Her island colony, Greenland, lay like a foundling on the doorstep beside the Western Hemisphere. What was to happen to this "baby"? Britain and the United States were interested for several good and sufficient reasons.

Neither the British nor the United States are out on the grab in the disturbed world of today. On the other hand, Iceland and Greenland were too obviously convenient jumping-off places for Nazi forces, should they get a foothold on these islands. Great Britain left the problem in the hands of the member of her Commonwealth most nearly concerned, Canada. The United States and Canada, as is their way in the midst of the troubles of today, proceeded hand in hand, if not in joint action, then as two neighbors paying a call together. Each decided to establish direct diplomatic relations with Greenland.

Before the blitz, Greenland, colony of Denmark, was administered by two resident Governors sent out from Copenhagen, and a staff of Danish civil servants. Last spring the two Governors found all communications with Denmark cut off, their homeland occupied by the Nazi hordes, its government under domination of Herr Hitler. There existed in Greenland an embryonic legislative body representing the Greenlanders. This the Governors called together and asked for its confidence in setting up an emergency government independent of the Danish Government, which was now admittedly under Nazi control. They received a unanimous vote.

By the time the United States and Canada appeared on the scene, all this had been done. Confident in the eventual resurgence of a free Denmark, both Canada and the United States have sent their respective representatives accredited to this local government, thus respecting the independence of Greenland.

* * *

It was not difficult to find trained officers of the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa to represent Canada on this interesting assignment. Most of its European staff was squeezed out of that continent as the Nazi roller moved across its surface. Kenneth Kirkwood of Toronto had just emerged from the Canadian legation at The Hague, where he had been second secretary. He was sent to Greenland as Consul, in what was to become Canada's first consulate in the world.

To assist Mr. Kirkwood as Vice-Consul, Ottawa found it had a man of exceptional qualifications sitting right in the capital, working quietly on an important peacetime natural science project: the distinguished Danish-born Canadian scientist, Erling Porsild. He is botanist at the National Museum of Canada, and speaks fluently both Danish and the Eskimo language. The Government chartered the Hudson's Bay boat, Nascopie, and sent Mr. Porsild up to Greenland last May. He has just returned to Ottawa after writing an unusual and quite satisfactory footnote to Canada at war.

"The people of Greenland could easily be subversive," explains Mr. Porsild. "But they have no desire to do anything of the kind. Our first task was to persuade them that neither the United States nor Canada have any idea of 'taking them over,' as had been freely rumored both there and in our press."

Only a small strip lying along the coast is habitable in the vast, snow-capped island of Greenland. This district was by way of being Porsild's old home town. When he was six years old, his father, also a botanist, moved to Greenland to found the first polar research station, which has attracted famous scientists from the ends of the earth.

"There are no long roads in Greenland," Mr. Porsild says, "and no railways. We traveled along the shore, by boat, sometimes in Government vessels, sometimes on fishing craft. We covered the most of the settled portion of Greenland.

"Our object was to meet people, find out what was going on, explain to them the objective of our Government in sending us there. Many of the people we saw were my old friends, and my knowledge of the languages came in handy. All Government officials came from Denmark and speak Danish. The Greenlanders are a mixed race, part Danish and part Eskimo, and talk in the Eskimo language, though many of them have learned Danish as well.

"First, on arriving in each district, we would call on the Government administrator, the 'kolonibestyrer,' and the medical officer, and then gradually meet the rest of the inhabitants."

* * *

Formerly available to the Reich, and now undesirable to Britain that she should have, are cryolite and weather forecasts. It was the Nazi raiders engaged in the Battle of Britain who wanted those weather forecasts. After Greenland went off the air in this service sometime last summer, the Nazis made one unsuccessful effort to do something about it. Up to Greenland sailed a Norwegian vessel, ostensibly a supply boat come to provision some Norwegian natural scientists who really were in Greenland. So far the story held water. But it was found that the men aboard this "supply ship" were Nazi radio experts with short-wave sets. The Greenland Government seized the ship, interned the Nazis.

Only known commercial supply in the world of cryolite, a flux used in the production of aluminum from bauxite, lies on the habitable coast of Greenland. For years before starting this war, the Reich had salted down huge supplies of cryolite purchased from Greenland. Cryolite can be made synthetically, if you don't mind the cost. So diversion of the island's product to Canada and the United States will not seriously affect the Nazi war effort for some time to come. The United States and Canada are now absorbing the entire output of the cryolite mines.

Canada, on the other side, has picked up a good trade with Greenland, replacing Denmark in shipping up most of the food supplies that it has always been necessary to import.

"Establishing a Canadian consulate" had a concrete meaning in Greenland. Mr. Porsild took up with him on the Nascopie timber and all supplies necessary for construction of a small Canadian frame house as a consular office and residence. He couldn't just ask a local contractor to submit a bid for erecting the building. It was a case of instructing local carpenters in person how to put together something quite new to them. The local inhabitants were enthusiastically interested in Porsild's demonstration, which he could fortunately explain in their own language, of this type of construction, of central heating, and supplied with water. He dug his own well.

When the Canadians had picked their site, on a bit of rising ground overlooking the harbor, on the outskirts of the Government town of Godthaab, the Greenland Government made Canada a present of the land.

Mr. Porsild will probably return to Greenland this spring.

Europe Is Listening

By Harlan Trott

EUROPE IS HUNGRY—for the truth. In German-occupied countries, oppressed people are listening to impartial short-wave news broadcasts from the United States. Listeners in Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, and France, and in Britain and Africa and on the high seas, are getting enlightenment and encouragement through these programs from free America.

Naturally the German and Italian Governments want to keep people from listening to outside news broadcasts. They are trying to prevent reception of short-wave programs. They jam the air so as to garble the reports. They issue orders forbidding people to listen to broadcasts from other countries.

If you listen to Raymond Gram Swing's nightly news analysis, you perhaps have wondered whether people in the conquered countries were hearing his words, because many times they convey information that must greatly hearten listeners abroad. Yes, a great number of people in Europe who are hungry for the truth about what is happening throughout the world are hearing these regular short-wave radio broadcasts. They are being fed from America.

Every weekday night excepting Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, WRUL in Boston, powerful short-wave station of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, carries Mr. Swing's news analysis to listeners abroad. This news report in English, sent through the courtesy of the Mutual Broadcasting System, is now being translated into Norwegian and re-broadcast by WRUL. This station also radiocasts The Christian Science Monitor's daily news report given by Volney D. Hurd at 3:30 p. m., re-broadcasting it from a recording at 7:15 o'clock in the evening, Boston time.

The large batch of mail which falls on the desk of Mrs. Barbara B. Ingraham, WRUL's Administrative Assistant, several times a day testifies to its wide range of overseas listeners. Generally these letters tell how grateful the writer is for the American news broadcasts. Cash contributions or checks come with many letters. The World Wide Broadcasting Foundation is a nonprofit organization. These contributions are vital to WRUL'S support, since no "radio time" is sold to sponsors over this nonprofit station. Thus as a noncommercial station it is maintained largely by members of its World Wide Listeners League, who contribute sums ranging from $2 to $10 a year to keep these broadcasts going.

Because of German night air attacks, the British Broadcasting Company's home service generally goes silent at 9:30 p. m., London time, to prevent Nazi air raiders from getting bearings from British radio beams. This has increased the number listening to the American short-wave stations. There are no big commercial networks in Europe. Most radio stations are government-owned. Listeners prefer to tune in on American short-wave broadcasts. They realize these are quite free from propaganda.

When Miss Anne Morgan returned home recently after directing the relief work of the Friends of France, she sent a message congratulating WRUL "for maintaining a station which reaches France with remarkable success." She said many listeners in France, even more French than Americans, asked her to express their gratitude for the services rendered by this unusual station. Miss Morgan said the material used by WRUL in the Digest of American Editorial Opinion "is just what they want, not only from the American point of view but from the French." This digest is prepared by a group of college professors, mostly from Harvard, who volunteer their services.

Clippings from recent Athens newspapers testify to the good effect the Monitor Views the News radiocasts over WRUL have on Greek morale. Sections of the Monitor's news programs referring to the campaign in Albania are frequently translated into Greek by the Athens press. "It means much to us at this time," a listener in Athens writes, "to have the support of a newspaper of such universal importance."

WRUL's Norwegian broadcasts are bringing many Thank You's from listeners over a wide area. Several appreciation letters have come in recent months from Dakar in the French colony of Senegal. The senders are crew members from nine Norwegian ships interned in that port.

Some of WRUL's listeners visit the station. They are mostly from Norwegian ships calling at Boston. It is no uncommon sight to see the rolling stride of a Norwegian shipmaster making for 40 Trinity Place where the radio station Walter S. Lemmon founded to promote goodwill among nations has its office and studios. Quite often the skipper brings his wireless operator with him.

Because of strict Nazi control over radio, it is not easy to determine how widely American news programs are heard in Germany. Naturally people in Germany dare not write the American stations about their news programs. About the only way the operators of American short-wave stations know whether their programs are being heard in Germany is through "grapevine" reports. These are conveyed by persons coming out of Germany. A number say they hear the American short-wave programs in Germany at times.

Although the Germans in occupied France are supposed to enforce the ban on short-wave listening-in, a returning American dancer recently informed WBNI, the National Broadcasting Company's short-wave station, that German officers and soldiers billeted in Paris homes are listening to short-wave news reports from America because, like many others, they do not trust the official German radio.

A translated article from a Scandinavian paper in Duluth, Minn., asserts that Nazi authorities in Norway are furious about the news broadcasts from overseas. These counteract the German-controlled broadcasts. A Nazi official in Oslo is said to have circulated a pamphlet among Norwegian newspapers criticizing proprietors of hotels and restaurants who permit guests to listen to the broadcasts from London, New York, and Boston. The writer complained that the proprietor and patrons stand by expectantly as the clock nears the time for the overseas broadcasts in contrast to a slackening of interest when the German radio comes on.

Many listeners writing from France are not afraid to sign their letters. Some ask the American radio station to forward their messages to the BBC and to General DeGaulle, commander of the free French forces. "The Germans are stealing our butter," a French listener recently told the NBC in New York, "and they come to 'buy' stuff in the free zone." A Government official who said he dare not sign his name asked WNBI to "please tell the BBC that Winston Churchill's direct appeal to the French people produced a deep impression."

Occasions when the President of the United States speaks over the radio bring letters of rejoicing such as this from a woman in Bordeaux: "Your broadcasts are listened to in France. Thanks to you, we can hope for better days. You must read between the lines and realize that we love your country and your great President." From Algiers in French North Africa came a letter of thanks "for your French translation of President Roosevelt's speech. His remarks have been greatly appreciated." A listener in Loire, France, recently wrote NBC: "In France all European programs are called 'Radio-Lies,' they can only confuse the minds of people eager to know what is really going on in the world outside our prison."

When France collapsed in May, it appeared that the light of western civilization had gone out over Europe. But the response to the work of WRUL in Boston and WNBI in New York shows how much light is still sifting through to the conquered countries. People are listening. The inspired tone of their letters shows how much good these American short-wave radio broadcasts impart. People who are inspired to think in terms of "gratitude" and "hope" and "courage" are safer than they realize because these qualities of thought help people to guard against discouragement, and make them confident that they will win back their freedom in the end.

AN INTERNATIONAL RADIO TOWER

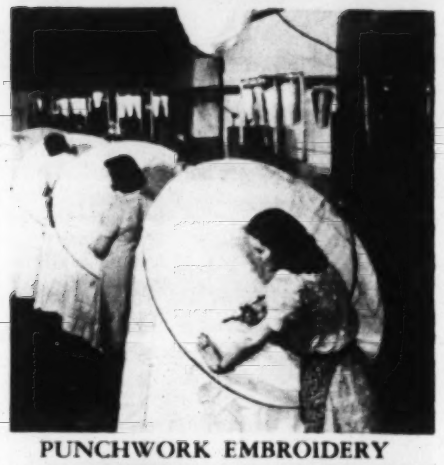
The National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network Antenna Rises 640 Feet Above Bound Brook, N. J. Walter S. Lemmon (Right), President and Founder of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation

ANNOUNCERS WHO SEND MESSAGES IN GERMAN, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, FRENCH, ITALIAN

Bedspreads Are Big Business

By R. E. Hamilton

DESIGNING



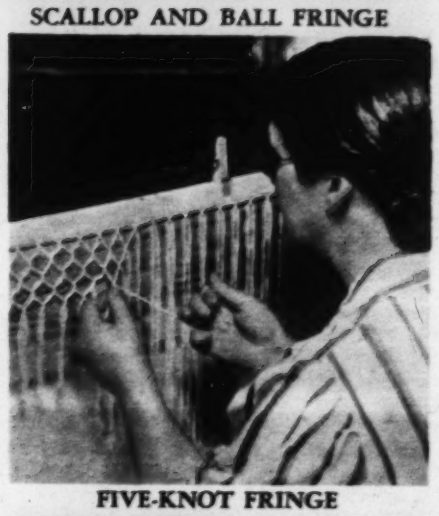
PUNCHWORK EMBROIDERY

PUNCHWORK DETAIL

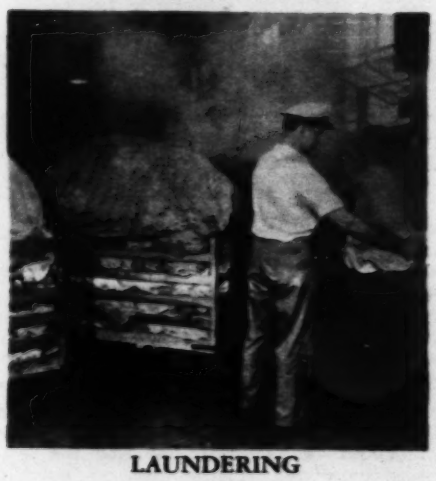
HAND TRIMMING

© William Dunn Studios Photos, Courtesy of Cabin Crafts

SCALLOP AND BALL FRINGE



FIVE-KNOT FRINGE



LAUNDERING

When Catherine Evans was a 12-year-old Georgia farm girl she began tufting a bedspread so she would have one like the antique a cousin had inherited. Catherine finished her bedspread after three years, made several more for relatives, and at 20 sold one for $2.50. Out of this sale in 1900 has grown America's tufted bedspread industry, today employing around 10,000 workers, using some 30,000 bales of cotton a year and turning out products retailing for more than $25,000,000.

Dalton, the sleepy Southern village to which Catherine Evans used to drive a mule cart for her yarn, has become the center of the new industry. Buyers from America's greatest stores and mail-order houses are in Dalton every day. The town has 21 bedspread factories, and within a 50-mile radius are 54, producing some 80 per cent of the nation's total.

For a decade after Catherine Evans's first sale, tufted bedspreads were a one-woman industry. She was the woman, selling to friends and friends' friends. She wound her own yarn—on the family's old spinning wheel—and traced her patterns by rubbing a sheet with a tin pan greased with meat skin. In a sense, this farmer's daughter, whose schooling had ended with the fifth reader, was both pioneering a new industry and reviving a lost art. Tufted bedspreads apparently had begun among New England settlers around 1650 and reached their highest development in the plantation South between 1725 and 1850. They faded out to be revived in one of the poorest farming sections of the South.

As Miss Evans' orders increased, she taught tufting to neighbors across the creek and shortly had many a poor farm woman working spreads for her. Her rural success fired the imagination of housewives in Dalton. The local dentist's wife thought of department stores and persuaded John Wanamaker to try half a dozen of the Evans' spreads. A storekeeper's wife bought two spreads from a country woman, had a ready-to-wear salesman carry them through the West as samples, and was quickly flabbergasted by an order from a Cleveland store for a round hundred. She lined up farm women to turn them out in their homes and coined the term "colonial candlewick spreads." "Candlewick" stuck—except among the mountain workers, who kept on using the generic term "tufted," which they corrupted into "turfed."

Around 1921, still other Dalton wives saw pin-money opportunities as bedspread entrepreneurs. One went into it to eke out her husband's salary as a preacher. Another wanted funds to send her three children through college. Most of the women started without any help or encouragement from their husbands. One was a college graduate, several were Daughters of the Confederacy, wives of leading citizens. None had any real capital or business experience. They all hoped to clear quick profits and were sure the demand for spreads would peter out in a year or so.

They carried on their business in their homes and backyards, their correspondence in longhand. They didn't make any spreads themselves — simply marked a pattern on a sheet and gave it and the yarn to a tufter; when the completed spreads returned from the back-country they were washed and hung on the family clotheslines. It all seemed pretty picayune to the Dalton businessmen, but first thing they knew the ladies were talking big money. Miss Evans' entire production was contracted for for several years; another woman was selling $60,000 worth to a single department store, and so on.

* * *

Men began moving into the industry in 1922, but still Dalton's biggest businessmen stayed out—thinking it all a temporary fad. A freight agent at Dalton quit his job, started handling bedspreads in a spare bedroom, put up a small frame building in the backyard, expanded again, and now does a million dollar business a year. Similarly, a telegraph operator switched to spreads, expanded, and now flies his plane to and from plants and warehouses scattered over four counties. Near by in Calhoun a dentist watched his wife's spread business eclipse his own practice; closed his office, built up a factory with 500 employees.

The men continued the farming-out system started by Miss Evans. But where she had found enough workers in her neighborhood, they were soon expanding over the whole of North Georgia. As sales mounted, automobiles and trucks carried yarn and stamped sheets to tufters in Tennessee, South Carolina, and Alabama. Haulers had routes hundreds of miles long; they collected the finished spreads, left more yarn and sheets, and roared back to the home plant to drop spreads and pick up still more raw materials. At times, 9,000 men, women, and children sat on cabin porches or around fireplaces after supper, "turfing" at top speed and still unable to keep up with demand. As more and more bedspread companies sprang up, department store buyers began forcing prices down by playing one against the other, and piece rates went to pieces. Tufters were making only 5 and 10 cents an hour—and many insiders thought the industry was headed for the rocks.

It was saved by mechanization. The men did that—no sooner taking over the industry than beginning to work on the problem of how to make a sewing machine stitch the heavy yarn through light sheeting without tearing it and at the same time clip each stitch cleanly at high speed. By the early 1930's, there were crude machines which would do it—chenille (French for caterpillar) machines. Improvements followed, then multiple-needle machines, sewing first 4, then 8, 12, 24, and even more parallel rows of tufting. A machine can now tuft as fast as 300 hands; its backbone is the head of a second-hand sewing machine which is bought by thousands in the New York garment center.

Today's business is 15 times that of 1933, when the switch from fireside to factory began. Hand-made spreads now comprise less than 1 per cent of the industry's volume. Instead of mothers and grandmothers tufting on cabin porches, their sons and daughters—two-to-one daughters—are working in the mills, playing on softball teams, going to beauty parlors, and enjoying soft-drink recesses twice a day.

The bedspread companies have not put up mill villages. Of Dalton's 5,000 bedspread workers, at least 3,000 live outside the town, some on farms, 10, 15 miles away, many in the little, new, fresh-painted homes seen along every paved road. Workers are buying their own places for $15 or $20 a month. They come to the factories packed four or five in a second-hand car. Some of the mills themselves are in the country; one was formerly a roadhouse, another was a stone railroad station.

Dalton's population, now 10,000, is up a fourth since 1930. The rest of the county—entirely rural without a village of more than 250 persons—has grown even faster. Rural schools have been consolidated and greatly improved. Still the county started the new year with $60,000 cash on hand and no indebtedness except a $132,000 issue offset entirely by holdings of that amount of State of Georgia certificates. Dalton itself is in tip-top shape; out of $170,000 revenue last year, only some $70,000 was derived from taxes—the rest mainly from public utilities, particularly electric sales to the new mills.

* * *

Bedspreads have caused other industrial developments here. A dozen laundries have sprung up to wash bedspreads. Three years ago a mechanic gave up his $19 a week job in a cotton mill to start a chenille machine shop; he began with his brother, using his own garage and $250 worth of old machinery bought on credit. Today he has 12 employees, a $40,000 business. Similarly, a few years ago a textile employee and three friends with $1,000 apiece launched a mill to make nothing but yarn for bedspreads; they started in an abandoned warehouse and now have two modern factories with 250 employees; they run 24 hours a day, but not a pound of its yarn leaves the county until converted into bedspreads.

Dye plants for bedspread yarn have been built in this region. With the industry needing tags and labels by the million, employment has increased in printing shops. New mills and homes have brought a little boom to everyone from lumbermen to retailers; the variety of colored pencils stocked here for bedspread designers rivals that of a first-class art colony. One merchant deals exclusively in factory machinery.

Except for a hotel gift shop, however, no store in Dalton carries bedspreads—everyone gets them wholesale. But along the highway for 50 miles north and south

(Continued on page 15)

America Opens Its Louvre

By Mary Hornaday

THE UNITED STATES will arrive at a new period in the world of art when the doors of the National Gallery of Art in Washington swing open on March 17. Americans will then begin to enjoy for the first time a vast collection of the work of the masters, purchased by great private fortunes and passed along to the public in a mammoth marble gallery, referred to as "the American Louvre."

Donor of the $15,000,000 gallery and co-contributor of the costly paintings and sculpture was Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh millionaire, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury under three Presidents and former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. It was he who picked the site on Constitution Avenue at the foot of Capitol Hill, approved John Russell Pope's design, and specified that the "entire public shall forever have access" to the gallery.

As a result, the National Gallery, accepted by Congress and supervised by a board of trustees headed by the Chief Justice of the United States, will be open to the public without admission charge every day in the year except Christmas and New Year's Day.

Dedication of the gallery marks the fulfillment of a dream that may have had its beginning the summer Andrew Mellon was 27 and traveled in Europe with another young industrialist, Henry Clay Frick. The two of them spent long hours in the art galleries, and before they came home Mr. Mellon had purchased his first painting—for $1,000.

Nearly 50 years later, Mr. Mellon, it was stated, paid $1,166,400 for Raphael's "Alba Madonna" when Soviet Russia decided to sell part of the Czars' collection out of the Hermitage Gallery in Leningrad. Probably the most famous painting in the Mellon collection, the "Alba Madonna," now settles down in Washington after a long sojourn in the family of Spain's Duke of Alba, a brief stopover in the hands of a London banker, and nearly 100 years in the Hermitage.

* * *

In the midst of the recent Spanish war Mr. Mellon received a telephone call from Madrid telling him that the owner of Goya's "Marquesa de Pontejos" was being forced to part with it. Mr. Mellon decided to take the haunting portrait of the Spanish aristocrat.

Seldom did Mr. Mellon buy paintings sight unseen, unless he was already familiar with them. Usually, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, he had the painting under consideration hung on the wall at his Massachusetts Avenue apartment for a few days. If its beauty inspired him at the end of that time, he kept it. For the new gallery, he specified that no artist's work should be admitted whose merit and importance is not generally recognized 20 years after the artist has passed on.

As a nucleus for the national art collection, Mr. Mellon donated 126 paintings and 21 sculptures. To these have already been added 375 paintings and 18 sculptures from the Italian collection of Samuel H. Kress, New York chain store merchant. Joseph E. Widener, Philadelphia traction magnate and philanthropist, has announced that his family's private collection, variously valued from $12,000,000 to $50,000.000, will go to the National Gallery eventually.

The Mellon collection contains paintings dating back to the early Byzantine and up to the American masters—John Singleton Copley, Benjamin West, Gilbert Stuart, and Edward Savage. The latter two are represented by paintings of George Washington.

Outstanding in the collection are: one of Botticelli's greatest works, "The Adoration of the Magi"; the "Annunciation," by Jan Van Eyck, one of the founders of the English school and a pioneer in oil painting; nine Rembrandts, including "A Polish Nobleman," once the property of Catherine II of Russia; three of the works of Vermeer, including the remarkable tiny portrait of "The Girl With the Red Hat"; and Hans Holbein, the Younger's, portrait of Edward VI as Prince of Wales, adorned with Latin verses admonishing the two-year-old to copy his father's virtues.

The Mellon sculptures, representing the Renaissance period, were bought chiefly from the collection of Gustave Dreyfus of Paris and include the work of Donatello, Verrocchio, and Della Robbia.

In the joint Mellon-Kress collection are representative works of the Italian, Dutch, French, Spanish, Flemish, and English schools, with generous examples of Raphael, Botticelli, Veronese, Giotto, Giorgione, Fra Angelico, Titian, Rubens, Van Dyck, El Greco, Rembrandt, Hals, Vermeer, Gainsborough, and Turner.

The gallery itself, a building rivaling the U. S. Capitol in size, will provide 5½ acres and 100 separate rooms for exhibitions, in addition to lecture rooms, and an art reference library, and offices for David E. Finley, director. Collections will be arranged according to schools and not donors.

The structure is built of 800 tons of rosy, Tennessee marble, shading to pure white in the Pantheon-type dome. Inside, plaster, stone, and textiles furnish backdrops for the Italian masters; oak paneling for the Dutch and Flemish. The dark green marble for the 24 rotunda columns was brought over from Italy in the last cargo ships leaving the Mediterranean at the outbreak of war. Daylight will be diffused from the ceiling through sanded, shatterproof glass. An air-conditioning system will aid preservation.

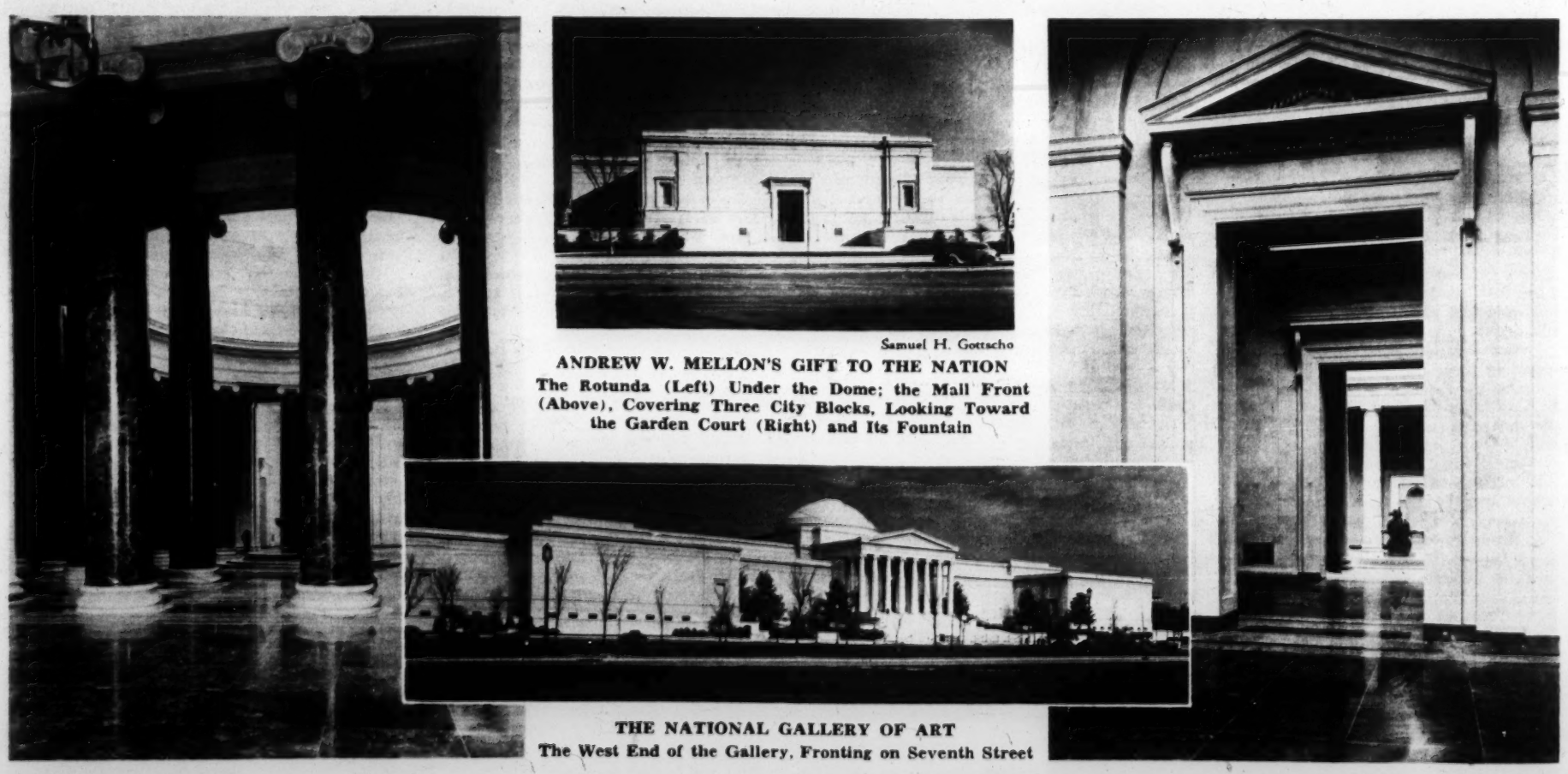
Two large courts where sightseers may pause will be graced by two cherub-decorated fountains designed for the garden of the Palace of Versailles 250 years ago and sent to America by the French Government to exhibit at the New York World's Fair. The rotunda fountain will be surmounted by a statue of Mercury made in Florence by Giovanni da Bologna in the sixteenth century. The winged messenger is poised on a figurative blast blown from the mouth of Aeolus, controller of the winds.

* * *

There are some who believe that the National Gallery may become not only a shrine to the great artists of the past, but a monument to an age in American art history that appears to be rapidly passing. For instance, Peter A. B. Widener, whose father is turning over the family art collection to the National Gallery, recently observed in his autobiography that the day of the American millionaire who collected famous works in Europe to pass down to his heirs "has gone with the wind as inevitably as the great southern plantations of before the Civil War." Difficulties of individual collecting in a world where taxes, estate duties, and social controls are as prevalent as today are practically insurmountable, he said.

Even Mr. Mellon's generous decision to put the preservation of his fine arts collection on a more democratic basis than private inheritance has not fully met the approval of all New Dealers. Despite President Roosevelt's wholehearted acceptance of the Mellon gift on behalf of the public and his promise to attend the opening, certain of the men in charge of the New Deal's effort to stimulate American art have made side remarks about the monumental quality of the new Gallery. They object to the emphasis placed on art appreciation instead of creation.

Other art experts, who have observed the general run of New Deal Post Office art, insist that they prefer the old masters—a brilliant array of which will rank the National Galley along with the Tate and National Galleries in London, the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and the Louvre in Paris.



Samuel H. Gottscho

ANDREW W. MELLON'S GIFT TO THE NATION
The Rotunda (Left) Under the Dome; the Mall Front (Above), Covering Three City Blocks, Looking Toward the Garden Court (Right) and Its Fountain

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART
The West End of the Gallery, Fronting on Seventh Street

Making Democracy Dynamic

By Henry W. Sarre

MOST PEOPLE look at the present war as a threat of the totalitarian axis powers against the democracies. It can be viewed in a more positive way: The democracies are forced to reach a higher approach to perfection.

The ideal government of a state is an impersonal management, acting in the interest of the citizen without affecting his individual freedom more than is requisite for the common interest. This ideal can be more and more approached the higher the cultural status of a nation becomes. Spiritual development, however, is often forced from without. The totalitarian states do not believe in the success of democratic government. Those who take their stand for the democracies have therefore to prove that they are right.

This question is now particularly vital for Switzerland. This country, whose foundations were laid in 1291, is now surrounded by countries with authoritarian governments. Will Switzerland be invaded? This is a question often asked. It does not seem so, if she is able to solve the difficult problems which the present situation brings. Switzerland like the other democracies has to show that she can act. The citizens of a country in such a position are clearly reminded of the advantages they have and are faced with the choice of freedom with the sacrifices that choice entails, or submergence in a continental empire. If a democracy is capable of acting with the efficiency of a state under a personal leadership, then it will be able to keep its character.

* * *

However the inner strength to act is not the only demand on a democracy. The character of the action also comes in question. Human misunderstandings often arise, not because something is done or not done, but because of how it is done. A free country needs to maintain vigilance over the administration of its laws. The social institutions of a country may be excellent, but if its laws are administered mechanically the law will not have its full effect. This is illustrated by a case which occurred in Switzerland, but which could have happened as well anywhere.

A skilled worker had been unemployed for rather a long time and through worry over the support of his family his health and morale began to suffer. The officers of the unemployment relief office dispensed the relief which the state provided in such a case and finally wanted him to enter an asylum. An energetic cantonal official, who heard about the case, went to the officer in charge and told him that all this man needed was work and that his case should be considered with more understanding. The answer was: How would we get along, if we had to look for a job for everyone out of work? The cantonal official refused to budge from the other's office until something was done in favor of this man. Soon employment was found and the man quickly recovered.

This case is interesting because it shows that work done without affection leaves problems unsolved. A state may provide good care for its needy citizens, but if the administrator merely performs his duty because he is paid for it, the gap between the individual citizen and the administrative body is not bridged. For this reason private benevolent institutions with limited means are often effective, because then the impulse may be affection for the needy. Good will and comradeship is needed not only among fellow workers, but also between employers and employees, between state officers and citizens. What good will and comradeship means for a country, is now clearly evident in England. And in Switzerland the people have never been so united.

Common hardship, like common danger, unifies a country, while prosperity may have the opposite effect. It is in times of hardship that the finest qualities of a country come to the surface and the deficiencies are uncovered. The totalitarian attack on democracy is not directed against this spirit of comradeship, but against the democracy which has lost the fervor of youth.

The attack on democracy requires us to take a stand. It presupposes that a nation is not capable of acting for itself. "Can you expect a citizen," the totalitarian may say, "to vote for a law which will bring him sacrifices? Never! Egotism is the impetus of every human action and a state of egotists who enjoy full freedom, is a state where anarchy rules. Therefore a nation has to be bridled by a superman, who can lead it aright."

A country which is ruled in this way, may prosper for a time, if it is fortunate enough to have a capable leader, but in general capable leaders have no successors. Prussia gives a striking example: It is astonishing how much Frederick the Great accomplished in his rule from 1740 to 1786, though he profited from the good preliminary work of his predecessors. Yet the rule of two weak successors was enough to make Prussia, 20 years later, an easy prey for Napoleon.

* * *

Human leaders come and go, but the nation lives on. In business the tendency is to make a firm independent of a personal management by turning it over to a board, whose members may change without affecting the foundation of the firm. Something similar is desirable in a state. Every citizen who has the qualifications should have the possibility of opportunity to participate in the government, but in such a way that when he has to retire it will not endanger the state. This is what the democracies need to attain and this aim is timely.

The best government is that one which represents the will of the nation, and because it is representing the will of the nation, it is strong and decisive in action. But an impersonal government must not simply take over the authority which originally resided in a king. The qualities of good will and mutual understanding between administration and people, the affection of the beneficent king to his children and vice versa, must not be lacking.

Caesar

W. P. M.

Imperious Caesar, dead, and turn'd to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away:
O, that the earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw!
Hamlet, V. i.

When Caesar once to Britain came—
How long the time ago—
No scruples hindered him, no shame,
A-murdering he would go.

His marshalled ships to cross the sea,
His legions went aboard;
With shields they must accoutred be,
Each man with hacking sword.

Children and women with the foe
Were all to be destroyed—
No brass-bound heart should pity know,
No sword be unemployed.

But little Caesars have their day
And perish from the earth;
Protected from calamity,
New peoples come to birth.

Their goodwill grows, their kindness thrives,
And fertile earth's increase
Provides for homes, so children's lives
May ripen in God's peace.

Vale Caesar. *Ave* Our Lord,
Whose healing power remains.
Welcome the era of accord
When love effectual reigns.

LILY POOL IN GARDEN OF EDWARD BESSEY, CRYSTAL LAKE, NEAR CHICAGO

MORE THAN A MILLION American gardeners from coast to coast will soon be thronging to greet the opening of the vernal season at eight great 1941 Spring Flower Shows.

A modern American development of the traditional English garden shows, these spectacles have recently grown into commanding position as the prelude to the gardening year. By the hundreds of thousands at each of the shows, patrons wander entranced for hours amid the festival of flowers. Beneath the full flood of their pleasure in the lavish display of color, fragrance, and form, there also runs a tide of serious purpose. All that is new and best as well as much of what is tried and true in gardening is on parade among the gardens designed for beauty. Thus multitudes of amateurs go ranging about with notebook and pencil to reap the inspirational and the educational harvest of the shows.

Boston's show, which stems back to 1829, when the sponsoring organization, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was founded, is the model example of this blending of beauty and utility. This year's show, held in Mechanics' Building, under the direction of Arno H. Nehrling, is designed to delight multitudes of flower lovers as well as to satisfy the host of gardeners who have come into being in New England during the present renaissance of amateur horticulture. For beauty's sake, the great garden, built upon the acres of the building's several halls, will feature an Australian hillside. Brightened with more than a hundred of those golden-flowered trees, the acacias, selected from the famous Galen Stone collection, the hillside, shadowed with tree-ferns, palms, eucalyptus trees and evergreens, will rise from the floor against a distant mountain range with two waterfalls forming the brook rushing down the central valley.

In a great rose garden near by is to be a garden of perfected roses such as every gardener dreams of having some day. Next in line, after a rock garden and a spring bulb planting, will be a reach of tropical jungle jeweled with hosts of orchids. And so, on and on, the spectacle will develop—presenting the most gorgeous flowers from famous greenhouses in America no less than the humblest of backyard plantings that a few cents' worth of seeds will give to any amateur.

New York's show, with Arthur Herrington in command, will occupy the Grand Central Palace. Amid the stone and steel wilderness of Manhattan, four acres of fragrant gardens will bloom, thanks to the New York Horticultural Society and the New York Florists' Club. The show is to be built around a Pan-American theme this year. Mexican and South American gardens will be offered by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field and S. Z. Mitchell, with many other estates building gardens in wide variety. Rock gardens, roses, and orchids will continue the pageant.

The third great Eastern show, Philadelphia's, will be staged at the Commercial Museum under the direction of W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., president of the show corporation. The immense hall will provide an expanse of gardens, all united into a blend of sober green and brilliant color. A feature will be a Chinese garden, authentic in every detail of Oriental design, tradition, balance, and material. The show will also offer more than 100 other displays, such as spring bulb gardens, orchid presentations, wall gardens, rock gardens, and water gardens.

Detroit's Spring Show at Convention Hall, as arranged by the Michigan Horticultural Society, will feature a 33,000-square foot garden by Chrysler. This planting, designed by Thomas L. Berry, will be of tropical magnificence. From an orchid-gemmed jungle, the garden will reach out 325 feet into a modern spring garden developed with tropical material locally used by Michigan gardeners. Flamingoes, egrets, and other tropical birds will enliven the display. Mrs. Edsel Ford will also offer another of her glorious gardens. As in other years, Detroit newspapers will sponsor classes for children. The Garden Clubs will have a section for themselves.

Chicago's exhibit, held by the Garden Clubs of Illinois at Navy Pier, is unique in that it is a show planned and managed by the Garden Club women. This year's feature, as announced by the chairman of the show organization, Mrs. O. W. Dynes of Hinsdale, past president of the National Council of Garden Clubs, is "Modern Trends." All details of modern development will be stressed in the displays, although, as is the rule of the show, each display must be both complete in itself and yet integrated into the whole.

Another great Midwestern show is St. Louis', which is to be staged in the five

Color photos by Sállman, Chicago, Alton Hall Blackington, Boston; other photos by P. E. Genereux

ROSES BY AN ELMIRA, N. Y., GROWER SHOWN AT THE 1940 BOSTON SHOW

AN ENGLISH MANOR HOUSE AND GARDEN AT BOSTON SHOW

Flower Shows That Bloom in the Spring

By William H. Clark

acres of the Arena. The theme of the show will be "All-America Flower and Garden Revue." Four large central plantings will be typical gardens of New England, Washington, D. C., Kentucky, and California. Other gardens, including a huge azalea massing, will show a Southern patio and an Ozark scene. Lucy T. Kelley, secretary of the show organization, a civic corporaton, has worked out a complete garden scheme which blends the national revue in with various formal and informal gardens, water gardens, and flowering orchards.

Up in the Northwest, Seattle this year is giving a great national show, as the city is host to the Twenty-second National Flower and Garden Show conducted annually in various cities by the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, with Robert H. Roland in charge. In the Northwest, azaleas and rhododendrons flourish, so the show will draw heavily upon this material for background. The focal display, staged by the Seattle Park Department, will be a scene on Mt. Rainier. A 20-foot waterfall will pour down through banks of shrubs forced into bloom as if the season were June instead of March. Many other displays, such as those of the Garden Clubs, will round out the show into magnificence, brimming the Civic Auditorium with beauty.

* * *

In California the Oakland Show, designed by Howard E. Gilkey, will make that city's Exposition Building the Mecca of the State's gardeners. This show will feature "Rainbow Forest" this year, being patterned after the Devil's Post Pile National Monument in the Sierras. A long vista of mossy canyon will be walled with red firs and pillared by sequoias. Under these trees, below the irised colors of the waterfall, will run the gardens of orchids, delphiniums, fuchsias, geraniums, roses, and all the other flowers for which California is famous.

All these shows have been at least a year in preparation. First, on the floor plans of the various halls, the show managers and their staffs laid out the designs of this year's shows. They are landscape architects, most of them. From these floor plans, experts made models in color and to scale with clay, sponge rubber, copper mesh, and paint, so that the precise appearance of each detail could be studied in three dimensions. Then, after each separate garden was allotted to some exhibitor eager to grow the material, detailed construction plans were worked out. Finally, a few days before the doors were scheduled to open, carpenters, plumbers, masons, electricians, and painters were hired. Their job was to build of wood, stone, brick, canvas, and plaster such things as the channels of curving brooks, the beds of pools, the framework of waterfalls, the skeleton of fountains, the staging of hillsides, the walls of gardens, and even full-sized façades of houses. Miles of electric wires for lights and pumps, yards and yards of water pipe, tons of bricks and field stone, great boulders, acres of moss and turf, no less than gallons of paint and thousands upon thousands of feet of timber and lumber were trucked in to provide these artisans with raw material.

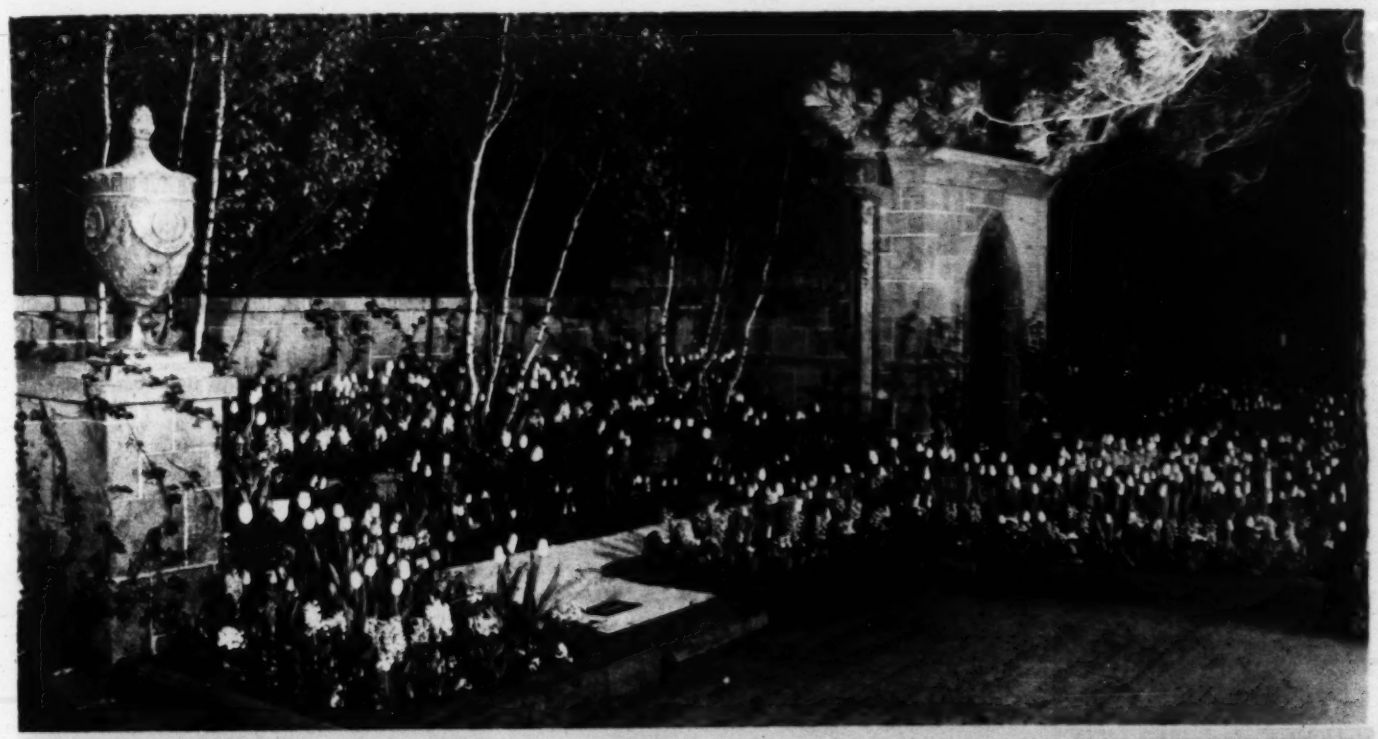
* * *

All this time, in multitudes of greenhouses, perhaps houses buried under drifted snow, all the knowledge of accomplished horticulturists was at work bringing millions of items of plant material into bloom months ahead of season. This work is doubly difficult not only because the bulbs, plants, shrubs, and trees must be forced into blossom but also because no plant must flower too soon. The zero hour sets the minute at which buds are to open. If they come too soon, it is as bad as if they came too late. Often the plants start to race into flower. Then the plants go in refrigerators and in semi-darkness to restrain their exuberance.

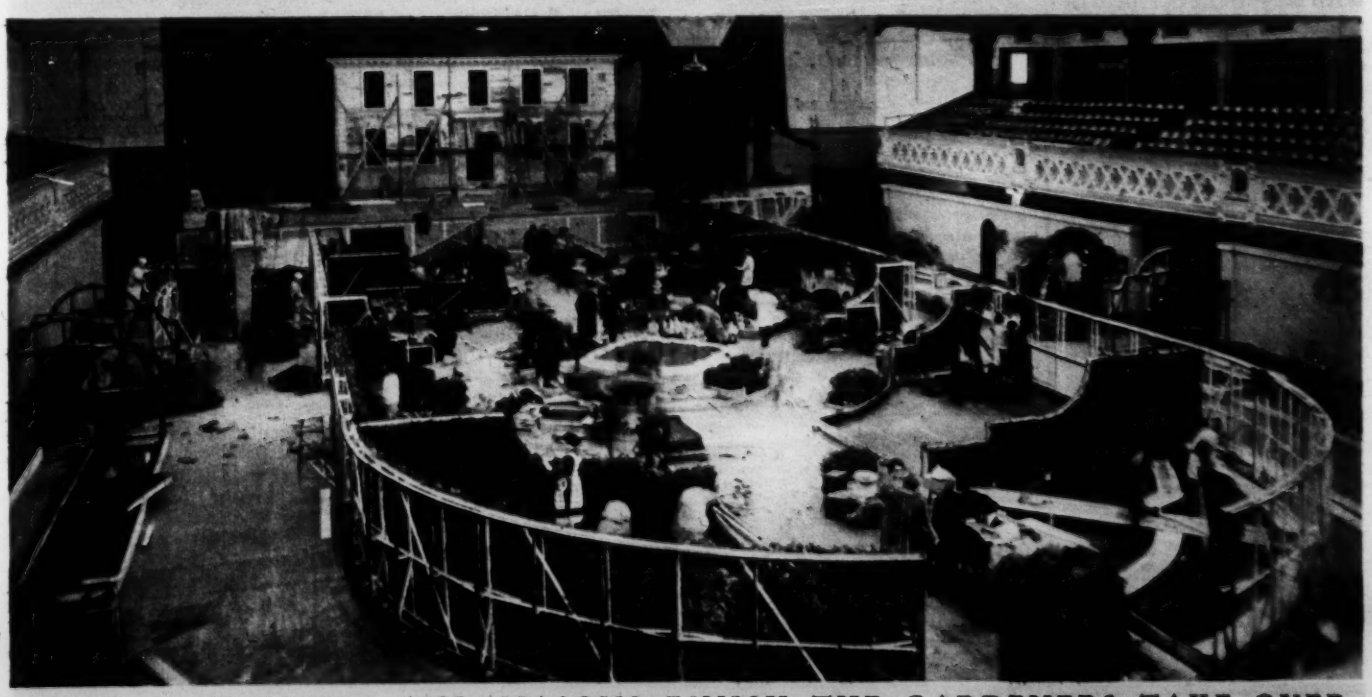
At last, the day before the show opens, when all the mechanical work is done, the gardeners move into the halls. By train, by truck, and even by airplane, ton upon ton of perfected plant material pours into the buildings. With care so that no bloom will be bruised, each plant is unwrapped and set out in peat moss, according to the plans prepared long before. This peat moss, granulated almost to dust, is an ideal soil for shows. It keeps the plants supplied with moisture and fresh and green throughout the show.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW SCHEDULE

Boston	March 17-22
New York	March 17-22
St. Louis	March 22-30
Seattle	March 23-30
Philadelphia	March 24-29
Chicago	March 28-April 5
Detroit	April 5-12
Oakland	April 29-May 4



REPRODUCTION OF THE CROWNINSHIELD GARDEN AT MARBLEHEAD



WHEN CARPENTERS AND MASONS FINISH THE GARDENERS TAKE OVER

Among the New Books

Effective Public Reading

Effective Public Reading, by Henry E. Ashmun. New York: Prentice-Hall. $1.50.

THERE IS NO NEED for argument to prove the usefulness of good reading. In an age of printed publicity, with printing presses whirling at top speed in every part of the civilized world and the resultant call for public reading, to be able to read effectually is a desirable accomplishment for everyone. A man who knew how to read was called upon to read in a lawyer's office a land transfer document of some length. While the contents were not of a character to interest a listener, yet presently every person in the office group was listening to the reading. Why? Because the reader knew how to read aloud so effectively that all were interested.

Mr. Ashmun has rendered a valuable service in setting forth not only the need to know how to read but the means of gaining skill in this important method of expression. Here are simple rules and instructions which if patiently obeyed will help anyone to read impressively to an audience, large or small. The importance of the quality of the voice, and how to improve it, contrast, emphasis, inflection, the value of silence are among the topics helpfully discussed.

Attention is also given to the need to bring out the rhythm in prose; and of importance to good reading is the recognition of this essential factor in order to develop the best in the prose message. The use of the dictionary is emphasized as pronunciation and word significance are distinct and accurate factors not to be neglected in effective reading. Mispronunciations are specifically dealt with, and the need for distinct articulation is emphasized. The reading of poetry is given special attention, a clear distinction being made between the rhythm of prose and the metrical sonance of poetry.

One of the most helpful chapters deals with the reading of the Bible. The importance of its message contrasted with the daily news bespeaks for the reading of the Bible a method unlike that involved in any other literature. Of this, the author writes, "Your problem, then, is to bring right down to the present year and to make plain to modern minds the spiritual laws and the truths written down by the many, many authors of the books of the Bible. Intelligent reading will do this, for the Bible, understood, is perennially modern. It is for you to make it so in the ears of your audience." Analysis is made of passages of Scripture and the demands upon the reader in order properly to convey the message are stressed. Public readers of the Bible will find practical instruction in this chapter of a kind not usually found in similar books.

Radio reading is not neglected, but is dealt with in a separate chapter. The demands upon the radio reader are clearly stated and the method of meeting the demands is practically given.

Mr. Ashmun has prepared a handy volume, small in compass but large in practical instruction to all who would improve their effectiveness in various types of reading.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

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Days of Our Years, by Pierre van Paasen. Revised edition. New York: Dial Press. $3.50.

PIERRE VAN PAASEN has done more than add 30,000 words to "Days of Our Years." He has discovered, in his postscript, the philosophy that his original volume lacked.

It is for this reason that the new edition of his book is entitled to more than the sparse attention often accorded a revision. For it almost seems as if the very shock of the fall of France has awakened Mr. van Paasen to perceive the simple fact that spiritual values outrank the human values after all.

* * *

Originally this writer, who turned from the pulpit because he felt the first World War had stained his hands, saw little more than the failure of humanism. Centuries of Christianity, he felt, had left only a thin veneer.

But latterly he turns to an inward faith through which he can say:

> Was there ever, before or afterwards, a more crushing defeat of the divine order, a more complete victory of evil than at Calvary? What hope could his disciples still cherish for the establishment of the Kingdom after Jesus had expired on the cross and had been laid in a grave?
>
> Yet a great earthquake took place and with it came the angel who rolled away the stone from the tomb—an event forever symbolical of the manner in which the living God intervenes in history.

And from this height he adds the conviction that the world "does not stand or fall with discoveries or inventions, nor with the trample of armed hosts and the thunder of bombing planes." It depends, rather, on the "laws of life which Heaven has written in the human conscience." Because of this, he feels, men must learn to live and act "in the knowledge that we are all responsible to and for one another, because we have a common eternal destiny and because we are dependent on the one Father who made brothers of us all."

These are the words out of Mr. van Paasen's musical prose that are important. Beside them his ringing indictment of the leaders of France seems substanceless and insecure. His excoriation of the men who he charges sold the country to Hitler, rather than risk their own economic and social class, hardly tells the whole story. His declaration that the Popular Front offered the key to French salvation may please philosophers of the Left, but it will appear incomplete—even to those who pretend to a liberal objectivity.

The author's unquestioning acceptance of Russian good faith has the mark of Communist naïveté. His picture of the Spanish war is cut in stark blacks and whites, uncomplicated by more subtle nuances. Yet the reader may make reservation for these things and save his interest for the more perceptive passages.

* * *

For instance, Mr. van Paasen perceives that the day of the independent states is over. Modern techniques and transportation are eliminating nationally independent cubicles. He sees mankind growing into one organism. And he correctly charges the democracies with having failed to speed adequately the process of unification, leaving it to the dictators to attempt unification by force.

Yet his concept is clear that the unification, when it comes, will be born not of force but with "the advent of the Kingdom," . . . closer in the hour of catastrophe than humans themselves may realize. And he sees the unity coming not only because mankind is drawing togther technically but because it is increasing in its "consciousness of belonging together."

Gx.

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"The oldest game in the world" is the subject of the newest recreational book, "Checkers," by the world's champion player, Millard Hopper, just published by A. S. Barnes. According to Mr. Hopper, the game is more than 4,000 years old, based upon inscriptions in the temples of Thebes in Egypt.

George Grosz, German artist whose political activities caused him to be exiled by the Nazis in 1933, has signed a contract with the Dial Press for the publication next season of his autobiography.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Horizons Lost—and Found

Random Harvest, by James Hilton. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

THE AUTHOR OF "Good-bye, Mr. Chips" and "Lost Horizon" has turned his hand to the writing of a strange and engrossing tale, wherein a man tries to recapture the details of a period in his existence which the vagaries of his memory have shrouded in mystery. The apt title, "Random Harvest," epitomizes the piecemeal emergence of his story, whereby the winnowing of isolated fragments slowly but inevitably leads him to the recollection of events which for 20 years had lain fallow in his thought.

At one point in the narrative, a noted psychologist comments that Charles Rainier's life, like Caesar's Gaul, or like a Victorian novel, is divided into three parts. Mr. Hilton twines these three parts into an intricate skein. Not for him the conventional weaving of a pattern that gives a story a beginning, a middle, and an end; instead, the thread of his narrative winds back and forth while past, present, and future are inextricably mingled. There are no lines of demarcation here: even in the midst of the startling dénouement comes the Schéhérazade touch—"in my end is my beginning."

If this oblique account of the narrative seems incoherent, it is so only because the nature of the plot makes it unfair to divulge more explicit information concerning it. The book itself has a surface clarity marred by no such involution; for Mr. Hilton's skill as a teller of tales, and the excellence of his prose, enable him to handle his subject well. The creation of a mounting suspense is his chief concern, and he achieves it admirably.

The implications of the theme, and the extent of its possible symbolism, are never underlined. Whoever chooses may read the book for entertainment alone, as a poignant love story revealed concomitantly with the unfolding of a psychological enigma. Others may read into the narrative a variety of speculations far broader in scope, just as they once pondered about what lay beyond the horizon of the author's Shangri-la.

In Mr. Hilton's present book, the setting is far removed from a Tibetan lamasery, although the action is similarly concerned with adventure in the labyrinthine ways of time and memory. Charles Rainier works out his problem in London, Cambridge, and Derbyshire, during the years just past which marked his own, as well as the world's journey between two wars. A wealthy, astute business man, and a conscientious Member of Parliament, he is none the less discontented, experiencing intervals of self-examination during which he wonders whether he has chosen the right turning of the road. Like the poet who listens to the boy he was describing the man he might have been, Rainier is pricked by the recurring thought that somewhere, at some time, he might have followed a different course, which would have brought him serenity. By the remembrance of things past, he retraces his steps as far as he can, and in the process his gleanings gradually multiply until the harvest is complete. What happens then is disclosed in a glowing climax.

M. W. S.

Book Bonfire—London Letter

LONDON

FOR THE FIRST time since the war started it is difficult to write a London Letter. I will not go so far as to advance the theory that in order to review a book it is invariably necessary to read it. If I were to do so, I should immediately be denounced by the more learned of my colleagues as a pretentious and pompous heretic. Nevertheless, I will venture the suggestion that, in order to do full justice to a book, it is, generally speaking, desirable to have it somewhere about the house, or at least to know roughly what the outside looks like.

That is where this week's difficulty comes in. In 1940 about 12,000 books were published in the British Isles, more than 90 per cent of the normal peace-time quota. On this achievement the book trade very rightly congratulates itself, and it had its reward in that Christmas, 1940, unlike that of 1939, was one of the best book-selling Christmases ever known.

Then, however, came the new Fire of London. It raged with especial virulence round about St. Paul's. Now, 300 years ago the London book trade was concentrated round Paternoster Row, which is right under the shadow of St. Paul's. Consequently the fire of 1666 destroyed the book trade of the day almost completely. Now, however, the center of book production is Little Britain and other places about half a mile away. The damage from the German incendiaries in the City was not, therefore, as devastating as it might have been. But many publishers still inhabit Paternoster Row, or rather did, while Paternoster Row was still there. These firms have suffered a staggering blow, and it is said that some 6,000,000 volumes have been ruined. Innumerable authors' manuscripts have of course been burned, and the spring lists of forthcoming books are naturally endangered.

It is not surprising, then, that at the moment reviewers' copies of books are hard to come by. Many books are hard to get even for those prepared to take the desperate measure of going into a shop and putting down money on the counter. The production of new books is temporarily dislocated, and this Letter comes to an end for the simple reason that there is nothing for it to go on about.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Book Window

Shakespeare Unmasked, by P. S. Porohovshikov (Savoy Book Publishers), argues that the dramatic works of William Shakespeare were written by Roger Manners, Fifth Earl of Rutland. The value of the book to the reader, whether doubting or accepting the conclusions, seems to be in the author's incidental comment on the plays themselves.

The Dean, by John G. Coulter (Purdue Alumni Office, $2.15), gives an account of the career of Stanley Coulter as an official of Purdue University and makes a study, besides, of American educational problems and of college administration.

American Mirror, by Halford E. Luccock (Macmillan, $2.50), brings under sympathetic critical survey tendencies of thought and feeling as shown in the American writing of the past decade. Labor, social movements, the depression, war and peace, religion, and literary achievement are considered.

Police Systems in the United States, by Bruce Smith (Harper, $4), illustrates how university methods of research can benefit municipality, State, and Nation in the administration of systems of public peace and order. The author's findings go to show that police reform, while advancing, has some way yet to go, especially in towns and cities.

Blitzkrieg, by S. L. A. Marshall (Morrow, $2), sets forth the designs of the German war promoters, as evidenced by their campaigns in Denmark, Norway, Holland, Flanders, and France, and indicates what weapons and methods are required of opponents who except to prevail over them.

From West to East, by Benjamin Subercaseaux (Putnam, $2), is a translation by John Garrett Underhill of stories of a Chilean author who finds his scenes and characters largely in the slums and forecastles of Valparaiso.

Information, Please! edited by Dan Golenpaul (Random House, $2), records questions and answers in the radio hour that Clifton Fadiman conducts. Book of knowledge, book of humor; 1940 style.

The Furness Shakespeare Moves On

The New Variorum Shakespeare: Henry IV, Part Two, edited by Matthias A. Shaaber. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $7.50.

THE NEW VARIORUM edition of Shakespeare moves forward as majestically as of old and at a more rapid pace. Twenty-one plays and the Poems (other than the Sonnets) have been published since the elder Dr. Furness issued the first volume 70 years ago. Much remains to be accomplished, but at the present rate the syndicate of scholars who have the task in hand may with good fortune and continued subsidies bring it to completion during the present generation.

The project languished during the years when the younger Furness was in control; he was a less rapid worker than his father; and after his passing there was the danger that it might lapse altogether. But fortunately the Modern Language Association of America assumed the responsibility and appointed a directing committee under the able chairmanship of Dr. J. Q. Adams, the director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington. Individual plays were farmed out to different scholars. The present volume is the third installment to appear under the new auspices, and others are on the way.

* * *

There is a pleasant personal connecting link between Dr. Shaaber's work and that of Dr. Furness, Jr., for back in 1929, when Furness was forming plans for the carrying on of his life work, Dr. Shaaber was recommended to him by Prof. Felix E. Schelling, and from that year dates the inception of the present edition of "Henry IV, Part Two." In this noble volume, in which, as in all volumes of the series, the printers have triumphed over extreme technical difficulties in the matter of layout of text, textual notes, and accompanying commentary, there is no essential alteration in the plan which is familiar to all students of Shakespeare.

Dr. Shaaber had a special problem in that his play is not a completely independent unity but is closely tied to the First Part, which was edited by Professor Hemmingway several years ago. There was the danger of repetition and the opposite danger lest some subject be dropped between the two stools and disappear. Both have been avoided. Necessarily there is a considerable amount of cross-reference to the preceding volume, but less than might have been expected. Thus, the commentary upon Falstaff is for the most part limited to the sides of his character, the incidents, and the problems which loom up in Part Two, such as his degeneration, the increasing separation from Prince Hal, the scenes in Gloucestershire, and the fascinating problem of his "rejection."

A special section of the critical excerpts deals with this matter. Another is concerned with the problem of whether there is a falling off in power in Part Two as compared with Part One. Dr. Shaaber has very skillfully separated from their contexts numbers of critical comments upon each of the principal characters and several of the minor, and grouped them under separate headings. This is only one of many thoughtful and convenient arrangements of the vast amount of material with which he has had to deal.

* * *

The question of the text involves a comparison of only one quarto with the folio, whereas Part One involved no fewer than six quartos. The most interesting fact that emerges from this comparison is the presence in the folio of a large number of passages missing from the quarto. Many of the longest of these contain allusions to the deposition of Richard II—a subject upon which Queen Elizabeth was known to be sensitive. Scholars are in pretty general agreement about the date of the play, somewhere between 1596 and 1598. Large portions of the old play upon which Shakespeare's triology of Henry IV and Henry V is founded are reprinted, and the other sources are likewise displayed.

The only part of the play's history which is dealt with somewhat too summarily is that of performances upon the stage. Dr. Shaaber gives us no more than a list of such performances, with no indication of the importance of any of them and with no discussion of setting and stage business. There is, however, a good deal of information on these topics scattered through the commentary.

The elder Furness established the pleasant custom of lightening his onerous labors with gentle gibes at the expense of the commentators. The younger Furness was somewhat more heavy-handed, and there is little humor in the volumes for which he was responsible. The scholars who are carrying on the edition have happily revived this fashion. Not too often, but only when occasion warrants and patience is sorely tried, does Dr. Shaaber poke fun at the critics. Here he shows good taste, for this sort of thing should not be indulged in too frequently.

Hans Henke (1917), by Carl Milles

The Art of Carl Milles

Carl Milles, by Meyric R. Rogers. New Haven: Yale University Press. $15.

WITH THE LAST previous books about the eminent Swedish sculptor, Carl Milles, out of date as well as out of print, Meyric R. Rogers' study comes almost as a study of a leading American artist, so much time has his subject given to the United States during the past dozen years or more. This handsome large new volume (the pages 10x14 inches) has more than 225 illustrations, covering Mr. Milles' "best work from earliest monuments and fountains up to the present time."

Mr. Rogers offers a useful approach to his analysis in the form of photographs of some of the more important works as a whole and in detail. Thus the Poseidon Fountain in Gothenburg, Sweden, is studied in 36 plates. Many of the photographs of the details of this and other statues were made by Mr. Rogers. The descriptions include brief references to the symbolism that enters into a number of the designs. There is a check list of the sculptor's principal works.

Informing are the notes on Milles' technique. Mr. Rogers tells us that the sculptor is able to produce an enormous amount of work because of his abilities in craftsmanship and organization. He has had for almost three decades the assistance of an able studio technician and caster, Werner Lindström, a former instructor in casting in the Stockholm Technical School. "Everything that does not need the direct touch of Milles' hands is left to others trained to an exact understanding of his methods."

Milles' sureness of approach to every theme results in designs that require no marked time-consuming revisions while the work is in progress, apart from his own changes in details in finishing the model. He makes practically no use of drawings, but works directly on the clay and believes in artificial patination. He is inclined to think in volumes rather than in shapes. Behind everything he does is influence of "the turbulent romanticism of the Northern spirit."

A new edition of the complete plays of Eugene O'Neill in three volumes, printed from new plates, is being published by Random House. At the same time, the Modern Library will publish as one of its Giants the Nobel Edition of Nine Plays by Eugene O'Neill, with an introduction by Joseph Wood Krutch.

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Morris, 'Poet-Upholsterer'

A Victorian Rebel, by Lloyd Wendell Eshleman. Scribners. $3.50.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Eshleman's book covers the whole career of William Morris in some detail, its particular interest at the moment—as its title suggests—lies in the second half, when Morris passes from a somewhat dilettante existence of uncertain direction to the zeal of the fully fledged reformer.

In dealing with the earlier years of attempting to turn rather discursive experiments in art into a serious career, with the Burne-Joneses and Rossettis as aiders and abettors, Mr. Eshleman seems hardly at home with his subject, and some of the most effective observations are those taken from previous biographies. But when Morris gets fully launched into his combined work as head of the Kelmscott crafts and social reformer, the author warms to his subject and produces a well-documented portrait of a reformer who in the last Victorian decades warned of just such a disaster as is overwhelming the social life of humanity today.

* * *

Like Ruskin, Hyndman, Kropotkin, and other liberals of the day, he believed that the ugly industrial civilization he saw growing up around him was not sufficiently humanistic to stand. Some day it must fall. "Perhaps the gods are preparing troubles and terrors for this world once again, that it may once again become beautiful," he wrote in 1874.

"I admit," he went on, "that civilization does make certain things well—chiefly machines for carrying on competition in buying and selling . . . and machines for war and destruction. But matters for carrying on that life of mutual trust, forbearance, and help . . . these things the civilized world makes ill, and increasingly worse and worse."

Part of the trouble was that "there are too many people to whom the attainment of comforts is what makes the difference between civilization and uncivilization."

But it was mainly along the lines of giving labor better opportunities of enjoying the best that civilization offers that he fought for in the early Social Democratic Federation and thereafter in the Socialist League of 1885. Morris was rather Liberal than Socialist. He would not hear of a class struggle. He himself was of the well-to-do class, although he had a complete understanding of the working classes and loved to associate with them. But he was determined that liberalism should be not merely a political term, but a matter of practical reform. His plans for reform may have been a trifle promiscuous and vague for practical application. Yet he had his program.

* * *

He wanted "production for profit" to give way to "creation for use." He wanted industry to leave its reckless quest for profits and devote itself and its machinery to the social needs of the individual, for the attainment of a happier, more equitable and more beautiful world. He wanted education for all—one reform at least that the legislators soon after carried out—manners and "breeding" for all instead of for "gentlemen only." He wanted natural science and technology devoted to the elimination of human misery. He wanted above all to eliminate commercial competition which, he said, "wasted the things good and necessary for the body and destroyed the things good and necessary for the mind."

Morris was too much the poet and idealist—despite the famous incursion of the firm of Morris and Company into practically all fields of useful craftsmanship—to make any deep impression on his own age of expanding industrialism. It may well be found that the Morris plans for reform, which Mr. Eshleman describes with completeness and understanding, will receive a far more sympathetic attention today than in the 80's and 90's. Today, it would appear, the self-styled "poet upholsterer" appears to be coming into his own.

H. J. S.

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The Double World

By JOHN RITCHEY

This place is secret with a forest grace
of leaves and water; and the stream
reflects the spread hand and the leaning face;
water flows over and under a dream.

The flowers unfold in a mirrored land
twining their blossoms in the deep;
the eye beneath the shaded hand
records a doubled world to keep.

Low now is high and high is low;
even that far and mighty one
looks down upon the stream below
and sees a burning brother sun.

Over the Editor's Desk

IN THE FOREFRONT of discussions of United States aid to Britain, during the past few months, has been the question: Just how useful are the American planes that are being shipped abroad? R. Maillard Stead, The Christian Science Monitor's military correspondent in London, answers that question in detail in an article based on his observations at airports and assembly plants in England. The most heartening element of the report is the indication of the American plane builders' eagerness to fulfill specifications that members of the Royal Air Force have found advantageous under present conditions of aerial warfare.

A remarkable success story is told by R. E. Hamilton, writing of a town in Georgia that has had a boom in bedspread-making, thanks to one woman's idea of reviving an old-time craft.

Before reading the story of Radio Station WRUL, written by Harlan Trott of the Magazine Section staff, few persons could have had anything like a complete picture of the services that are being rendered by this Boston organization in sending messages and news to countries that are subject to censorship and slow mail communications within the zone of hostilities.

Corolyn Cox, a Canadian news correspondent, describes the good work that has been done to bring Greenland into line with the interests of North America.

Mary Hornaday, of the Monitor's Washington News Bureau, describes the great and handsome new National Gallery of Art in that city, and mentions some of the treasures the building contains, thanks to the bequests of Andrew W. Mellon and other public-spirited citizens.

Something about the positive lessons of the present conflict, as they relate to the democracies, is indicated in the article by Henry W. Steiger, an authority on political history who long observed European affairs in Switzerland and who now resides in the United States.

William H. Clark, who is associated with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, provides a quick survey of the large preparations afoot through the United States for the spring flower shows.

Letters

Flower Map . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Because I have had so much pleasure through this past week with the very lovely flower map that graced the Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section of Feb. 15, I feel moved to attempt some expression of appreciation to all who contributed in presenting it to the public. I opened the paper, happily at this breath-taking, colorful composition, and at once I donned hat and coat and ran out to "corner the market" of the three small stores in my vicinity and bought 14 copies.

Sunday afternoon I rolled and mailed to various people—an old lady living in the country who loves flowers; a deaf boy who, I feel sure, will take pride in acquiring knowledge that will give him immediate pleasure and abide with him for long; a friend who is teaching the children of Southern mountaineers.

As for myself—on Monday I took the map, had it mounted on 3-ply wood and cut into a jig-saw puzzle on the State boundary lines, leaving the blue margin; kept part of the caption (the Flowers of the States) to paste on the box cover; pasted the key inside the cover and proceeded to have immeasurable joy watching callers assemble the states.

It opens up a world of interest and, as a game, is instructive, not only in flower knowledge, but that of size and position of the states. I am only one of a multitude of readers of this newspaper, for which there are no adequate descriptive adjectives, but I feel sure that this delightful feature of just one issue will bring much pleasure to countless people.

In these troublous times, when so much dissension in politics, labor problems, and general chaos are in evidence, whatever tends to bring home to us the fact that we are united states is worthwhile and to foster those simpler, friendlier interests our duty.

ALICE W. JENSEN

Boston, Massachusetts.

"Say, Ma... Miss Martha's got herself a Man!"

1. Remember, Ma, you told me that for nine generations of cats Miss Martha's been setting her cap for old Harry Zepp? Well, guess what happened while you were off catching field mice!

2. Yesterday, Miss Martha picked me up and said: "Cuddles, Mr. Zepp is coming to dinner at last!" I meowed like she'd given me a catnip mouse. Home cooking will soften up the old bachelor, I think to myself!

3. The dinner started off fine. But then Mr. Zepp just about hit the ceiling when she offered him coffee. "Never drink the stuff!" he shouted. "Coffee is a stimulant . . . and I never touch stimulants!"

4. "La, Mr. Zepp!" says Miss Martha, all girlish. "This is Sanka Coffee. 97% of the caffein has been taken out . . . so it is *not* a stimulant! All the flavor's left *in*," she continues. "It's REAL coffee. Just try it!"

5. "Well, if you're sure," says Mr. Zepp, as he takes a taste. "Why, it's wonderful!" he exclaims. "Yes," says Miss Martha. "Sanka Coffee is a blend of fine Central and South American coffees. Yet it is *not* a stimulant!"

6. The pay-off comes when she gets flowers and a note from Mr. Zepp. "Thanks for telling me about Sanka Coffee, the wonderful coffee that is not a stimulant . . . and will you go to the band concert with me Saturday?"

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Treasures That Grow

A MUSEUM OF growing wild flowers is drawing thousands of spring visitors to Bowman's Hill in Washington Crossing Park, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

The story of events memorialized carries back to the days of the American Revolution. Christmas Day, 1776, found Washington and his men camped on a hill waiting for an opportunity to cross the Delaware and engage the British. The fact of the crossing is given to us in that vivid picture of General Washington standing in the boat, foot on the gunwale, eyes peering alertly ahead, with an expression that promises no good to any British who might wish to stop his progress. For years the only landmark to commemorate the spot was a small observation tower on the exact location of the original lookout.

Many tourists, driving through the lovely 11-acre Washington Crossing Park, glanced at this tower and were momentarily impressed by its historic significance. But the people of Pennsylvania felt a more adequate memorial should be placed here. The hill as a whole lent itself admirably to some larger development. A plan was evolved to turn this hill into a wild flower preserve, filled with flowers and plants that flourished in Pennsylvania even back as far as the William Penn days. As a result, the annual tourist trade has flourished. Not only flower lovers, but distinguished botanists come from all over the United States and Canada.

A third benefit to be derived from this undertaking was the relief of unemployment in that district. When the Work Projects Administration was approached on the subject, it immediately set up two projects. The first was to do the actual manual labor of cutting trails in the densely wooded land, and make pools and marshy land, natural habitat for certain flowers and plants. The other project, under the direction of the University of Pennsylvania, was a botanical unit to catalogue the many thousands of specimens collected for the preserve. The 50,000 plants and flowers assembled included over 1,600 species.

Over 300 species were found growing there when the development of the preserve was begun. Of these the rarest and most important single specimen is a box huckleberry—one of the oldest plants known to science. That is to say it has the longest life cycle of any, save perhaps the giant redwoods of California. The Bowman's Hill plant is estimated by the experts to be not less than 1,200 years old and may be hundreds of years older. The huckleberry is growing on the Piddock Trail, named for a trapper who built a stone house across from the Hill in 1684. Along this trail also can be found a trailing arbutus. Two rare plants are the roundleaf sundew and the pitcher plant.

Numerous trails have been developed in the preserve. Some have varied species, others are bordered by many types of the same flower family. There is the fern trail, for example. Along this lovely walk flourish 67 species of the delicate fern plant. There is the gentian trail, the azalea trail, and the trails of the marsh marigold, trillium, laurel, and bluebell. These few examples give an idea what a treasure this is for the student botanist.

FREDERICK W. GILLETT

Park Visitors

Federal park history was made in the year 1940, just ended. Breaking all previous attendance records, one out of every eight persons in the country visited some unit of the federal park system in the 12-month travel year, according to Newton B. Drury, director of the National Park Service. The "most-visited park" in 1940 was Shenandoah in Virginia, followed by the Great Smoky Mountains in Tennessee and North Carolina as second choice, and the Rockies in Colorado as third. Men, women, and children to the number of 16,741,855 visited national parks in the past year, representing an increase of more than 400 per cent during the seven years since 1933, and 1,000,000 more than in 1939 travel months. The previous peak year was 1938, with 500,000 fewer visitors than this.

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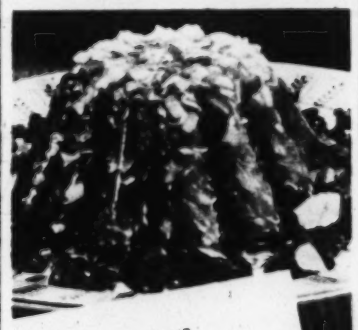
TANGY FRESH SALAD
Men Like



MRS. KNOX'S
SALMAGUNDI SALAD

(Serves 6; uses ¼ pkg.)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1½ cups tomato juice
1 bay leaf
1 whole clove
Few grains of pepper
½ cup sugar
1½ teaspoonful salt
¼ cup mild vinegar
1 teaspoonful onion juice (extracted by grating onion)
½ cup finely shredded cabbage
1 cup chopped celery
1 pimento, cut in small pieces, OR
2 tablespoonfuls sweet red or green pepper

Soften gelatine in cold water. Combine tomato juice with spices. Simmer for 5 minutes. Strain. Pour on softened gelatine; add sugar, salt; stir until dissolved. Stir in vinegar, onion juice; cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in vegetables. Rinse a mold with cold water; turn in mixture. Chill. When firm, unmold. Serve with Knox special recipe, low-calorie mayonnaise.

SERVE INSTEAD OF COOKED VEGETABLES

Just add cold cuts to this glowing good salad and you have a main course! And this is only one of dozens of delightful wintertime treats you'll find in Mrs. Knox's 55-page Recipe Book. Send for it! It's FREE! Try the easy-to-make recipes for delicious chiffon pies, puddings, main-dish salads. See what a hit they make with your family and when "company comes." Write today to Knox Gelatine, Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

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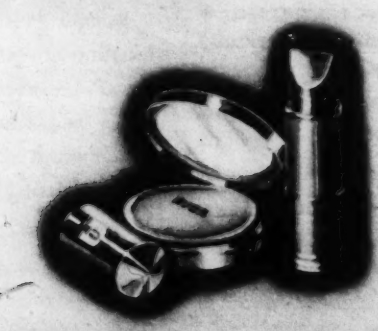
A Bonnet
Fresh as a Spring Bouquet

STYLE FORECAST FROM AVON

Gay... youthful... wonderfully becoming... is this floral bonnet of natural hand-braided straw with red band of shirred silk Jersey, and ensnaring veil of canary.

And flattering, too, are Avon's newest cosmetic shades for Spring. These have been fashioned as carefully to your individual type as John Frederics, foremost American designer, would create a hat to your face and personality. Among the lipsticks, rouges, and nail polishes the Avon Representative will show you, are the exact colors Avon has created for you... to bring out your hidden charms.

Like the advent of Spring, a visit from a well-trained Avon Representative, with her personalized study of your requirements, brings you a promise of new loveliness. Welcome her when she calls.



AVON Cosmetics
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK CITY

War Relief Through Adoption

YOU PROBABLY READ how representatives of some American towns recently adopted those English communities for which they were named, and also undertook to take care of the men on the 50 destroyers sold to Britain. These were, incidentally, named for these Namesake Towns in America. The communities have formed a Namesake Towns Committee which is sponsored by the English-Speaking Union. This committee is the only one of its kind which is an official agency of the British Admiralty and War Relief.

When their help was needed, people in the namesake communities in America came forward to assist friends in England. Lynn, Mass., bought a rolling kitchen that was a welcome sight in the bombed district in Britain where it was sent. From the kitchen were served hot foods and beverages, and milk. It also had a vacuum heater. Spurred by the success of their first gift, people in Lynn quickly raised $600 toward another.

The British War Relief Society of Grand Rapids, Mich., sent two mobile kitchens from Kent County to County Kent.

Haverhill, Mass.; established a fund to buy airplanes. Some communities sent ambulances and first-aid posts.

* * *

Bangor, Maine; Lincoln, Neb., and Birmingham, Ala., sent large quantities of warm woolen clothes and knitted goods to England. A substantial part of all the money collected bought dresses, coats, and woolen yarns. The Namesake Towns Committee sent renovated used clothes as well as new ones.

Some communities send money to be used at the discretion of local officials. Southampton, Coventry, and Bristol received large amounts. One individual gave $1,500 to Bristol. Despite this generous response, England needs more and more help, and the Namesake Towns Committee is working hard to supply it.

The British Admiralty named the newly acquired ex-American destroyers after towns in England and America having the same name. English sailors on these ships are eager to know all about the towns adopting them. One flotilla was in mid-Atlantic when a ship in the group received word that its name was the Charleston. The men wanted to know where that city was and what its people were like. Actually, three communities of that name, including Charleston, S. C., adopted the same ship.

Towns which adopted destroyers sent messages and money to their charges. Newark sent $150 to their ship and later decided to adopt the families of the sailors as well as the men themselves. Richmond, Va., got in touch with H. M. S. Richmond.

Brighton, Colo., reported that its people belonged to the third generation. One of the founders named the town in honor of his wife, who was a native of Brighton, Mass. This New England community was, of course, named for the town along the channel coast of England.

Lewes, Dela., a small town, sent $25 to the H. M. S. Lewes to be used at the commander's discretion. Besides this contribution it also helps 50 evacuee children and gives financial aid to about six other organizations which assist British people.

Caldwell, N. J., police, directed to raise money while on duty, collected $600 in four days.

* * *

Two cities adopted destroyers, though they were not namesakes of communities in England. Cameron, Texas, wrote about the bravery of a Scotsman after whom their town was named. Ewen Cameron was taken prisoner during Texas' war for freedom from Mexico.

Annapolis, Md., was named in honor of Lady Baltimore, whose name was Anna. The wives at the naval academy there adopted the H. M. S. Annapolis. Their daughters are considering adopting a Canadian destroyer.

The Namesake Towns Committee since 1932 has exchanged social and cultural visits with cities in England, and a similar organization exists there. This particular way of promoting greater unity and understanding among English-speaking people originated with the English-Speaking Union with New York headquarters in Rockefeller Center.

In peaceful times the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester visited their town's namesake in Connecticut. They were impressed by the festival which the town gave in their honor. Mansfield, Mass., carried on correspondence with Mansfield, England. Newspapers were exchanged, and the children wrote letters. Mansfield, England, sent a speaker's desk of wood from Sherwood Forest. Boston, Lincolnshire, staged a three-day celebration for an official from the city of the same name in Massachusetts. The Namesake Towns Committee is particularly active in New England. Now that pleasant social visits are no longer possible, the cities on this side of the Atlantic have chosen a more practical way to correspond with their friends in Britain.

Courtesy Associated British and Irish Railways

ROMAN BATHS AT BATH, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

Hailstones Big as Apples

Members of an American Museum of Natural History expedition were returning to New York last summer with an automobile full of dinosaur bones when they ran into a hailstorm west of Lake Michigan at Escanaba, which shattered every skylight in town. Thundering down at 4 a. m., hailstones four to five inches in diameter went through the top of the car, denting the hood, and shattered a fossil skull which had survived the storms of some 80,000,000 years.

As dissected by the scientists, the hailstones, falling some 2,000 to 3,000 feet from the sky, revealed layers of concentric rings, like onions. They had been formed by countless raindrops congealing when the up-current of cold air from the ground struck them as they were dropping down and forced them up again to meet more rain.

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Don't wait! This special offer is for a limited time only. Sit down now and mail the coupon or call the Realsilk Branch Sales Office in your city (listed under Real Silk Hosiery Mills).

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For Beauty and Fragrance

TO MOST WOMEN, it is the lovely essence within a bottle of pefume that is appealing, but to Mrs. Audrey Craig of Detroit, Mich., it is the shape, the color, or the size of the perfume bottle that is most alluring.

Mrs. Craig, who is a teacher, began to collect these bottles while traveling in Europe and the United States and today has a collection that numbers more than 100 bottles. Several of them are unique. Many belong to the world of antiques. One from France is of the Louis XV era; another from Persia, which is very old, was found in London and was once worn by a Persian lady on a long silk cord about her neck. Still another belongs to the Victorian period. The coronation of Edward VI of England is commemorated as is the King's crown, a bottle covered with a gold lace effect, inset with jewels.

It is interesting to note in this unusual collection the variety of materials used for perfume bottles —or containers. Many are, of course, of glass, but a copper craftsman in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan designed a bottle of hammered copper, and another is worked out in mosaics on a pale green background.

Designs are even more varied than the material. There is a very delicate little bottle from Mexico shaped like a penguin and filled with jasmin perfume. There is another resembling a small black book which contains a paste perfumer. Still others represent Christmas bells, or tall, slender candles; one is shaped like a lovely white gardenia, and another, from Florida, resembles the orange blossoms.

This is a hobby which any woman can begin at any time, and soon interested friends will pass along their empty perfume bottles. It is surprising to note the workmanship, the beauty of design, and the artistry that has been put into the smallest perfume container. Although, through her travels, Mrs. Craig has been able to obtain many unusual specimens, this type of collecting, which leads one into the knowledge of what the artisan can do with a variety of materials, is a fascinating pastime . . . and an educational, as well as an inexpensive one.

JANET P. JOHL

. . Bedspreads Are Big Business

(Continued from Page 5)

of Dalton, spreads are hung in front of cabins, filling stations, country stores, and roadhouses—in fact, this stretch of the Dixie Highway to Florida is locally known as Bedspread Boulevard. Some of the roadside spreads are handmade, some turned out by little operators with one or two machines; generally they are flashy designs in clashing colors.

These roadside spreads are a far cry from those Miss Evans first made or the products of the best factories. With mechanization, cotton mills developed new fabrics, dye concerns an endless variety of shades. Fashion designers and interior decorators were called in. Hollywood came to one of the Dalton factories to have the spread made for Scarlett's bed at Tara. Fifteen years ago the industry's women leaders would reach new customers by writing a chamber of commerce for names of stores in its city. Today, salesmen travel around with half a dozen tremendous trunks full of bedspreads; advertising is carried in trade journals and "smart" magazines. Bedspread manufacturers have a trade association—headquarters at Dalton—and executives discuss bedspreads in terms of international developments. For example, the entire Canadian market has been lost on account of wartime exchange restrictions, but sales are mounting in South Africa.

The chenille technique has expanded from bedspreads to other textiles. Mills turn out increasingly large amounts of chenille robes, housecoats, sports and beach wear. One large Dalton plant has brought out a new type of scatter rug to blend with bedspreads. Over in Chattanooga, another bedspread mill is making bath mats and seat covers. It is still an industry of many small firms—90 today against 14 in 1933. The business of the largest equals the entire industry's volume in 1933 but still is less than a tenth today's total. A few blocks from it is the home of Catherine Evans, who moved to town and married in the early 1920's. She has retired on her bedspread earnings, but she still sells hand-tufted spreads now and then —for some customer who stood by her in the pioneer days.

First Flight Collectors

Wartime aviation needs have not prevented habitual "first-flighters" from making advance bookings for Imperial Airways' first transAtlantic passenger flight after the war. Bookings have been coming in since 1935 and there are already 100 names on the waiting list for the regular air service planned between Britain and Canada, and possibly the United States. "First-flighters" are equivalent to first-nighters of the theatrical world. As soon as they hear a new service is starting or a new route being opened up, these good people seize the telephone, call the booking office and have their names put down on the list—not because they particularly want to go to the place at the other end of the route, but because they like making first flights, and collect them as other people collect old books and new autographs.

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Make Your Conversation

Bring Poise, Individuality and Progress . . . This Quick, Interesting Way!

HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life —while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

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Several years ago a woman famous in adult education had a revolutionary idea. Impressed by the fact that thousands of men and women were needlessly retarding their progress through lack of good conversational ability she decided to help them.

The result was the famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course, the astoundingly simple plan through which thousands have discovered powers of conversation they never dreamed they possessed. Indeed, many have written that their very lives have been transformed — they've opened the gates to new and fuller lives, rich with opportunity and golden promise.

The woman's name is Ethel Cotton. You probably have heard her over stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Formerly, only those living in such cities as New York or San Francisco could enjoy the benefits of Miss Cotton's now nationally famous Conversation Course. Today, the full Course, consisting of twelve thrilling lessons and twelve personal "Studio Talks" from Miss Cotton, is available by mail.

Those who have already taken the Conversation Course agree that there is absolutely nothing like it. They tell us that it is not only intensely practical, but also exciting and inspiring.

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This fascinating book is filled with dramatic, helpful information about the art of Conversation. It is profusely illustrated and written in a straightforward, gripping style that will hold your enthusiastic interest.

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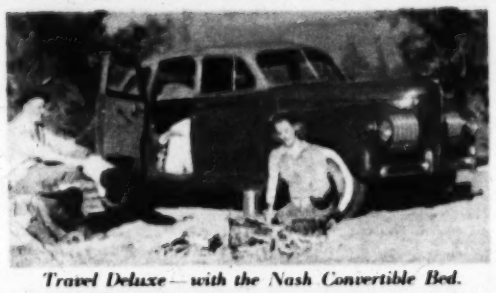

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A hard-traveling Indiana salesman was so pleased after his first week in his new Nash that he wired us his first 918 miles cost him only $5.70 for gas. (That's averaging about 29 miles a gallon!)

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It's a New Kind of Car!

They're hailing this as the *first* low-price car that actually has the much-promised comfort of a *higher-priced* automobile.

Soft coil springs . . . not only on two . . . but on *all four wheels* for the smoothest kind of ride a car can give you.

They're hailing its new Two-way Roller Steering for its entirely new feeling of safety . . . for its amazing "roadability" on curves, in traffic—its ease in parking.

Thousands of safety-minded citizens have changed to Nash for its modern body construction—built on aircraft principles, with frame and body welded into a single sturdy, twist-proof unit of amazing durability.

They're changing to Nash for its Conditioned Air comfort and exclusive Weather Eye . . . for freedom from cold-weather driving, bugs and dust. They're taking more trips, and saving money, with the Convertible Bed.

Ask any Nash owner. He will tell you here's a car so new . . . so far ahead—it can't be compared in any respect with low-price automobiles of the past.

Take a tip from the thousands on thousands who are changing to this new kind of car. ***Don't buy any low-price car until you see and drive this thrilling new Nash.***

Call on your Nash dealer today and see how much more this new Nash gives you in luxury, comfort, safety and savings!

Go NASH

AND SAVE MONEY EVERY MILE